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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, THURSDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 17, 1872. NO. 34.

FIRST EDITION.

The Cambria Iron Works.

Rapid Restoration of the Recently Destroyed Portion.

The Entire Establishment Will be Running by November 1st.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

JOHNSTOWN, PA., October 16, 1872.

At ten o'clock this morning the engines, rolls, squeezers and all the the machinery of that portion of the Cambria Iron Works, known as the old puddling mill, also thirty puddling furnaces and three heating furnaces, were started and are now running their full capacity. The new rail mill it is expected will start next Monday morning, under temporary sheds, and there is no doubt but the entire works will be running by the first of November.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

The Insurrection at Moville, Spain.

MADRID, October 16.—A dispatch from Ferrol yesterday says the frigate Victoria was hourly expected in the harbor, and that preparations were being made for an attack upon the insurrectionists. Hostilities were to commence at four o'clock yesterday afternoon if the rebels had not surrendered.

LATER.—The municipal authorities of Ferrol yesterday requested the government forces to suspend the attack on the insurrectionists, as negotiations were pending for their surrender. The commander consented, and will wait until this afternoon.

All Questions Connected with the Alabama Claims Settled.

LONDON, October 16.—The suit against United States Consul Dudley, at Liverpool, by a man named Alcott, who enlisted as a seaman on the privateer Alabama, for compensation for his detention at Liverpool as a witness, by order of Dudley, at the time the Alabama sailed, has resulted adversely to the plaintiff. The court decided that the Geneva Tribunal had settled all questions connected with the Alabama case.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

CONSTANTINOPLE, October 16.—Prince Nicholas, of Montenegro, has sent a dispatch to the Sultan promising to punish those of his subjects who recently had an encounter with a party of Turks at Leposa.

LISBON, October 16.—The American squadron has arrived at Sagres, a small seaport town in the province of Algarves.

LONDON, October 16.—A dispatch from the east announces that the railway between Yokohama and Yeddo, Japan, has been fomally opened by the Mikado.

MADRID, October 16.—The Cortes, by a vote of 205 against 68, has vated a reply to the address from the throne. Those who voted in the negative were Republicans and Alphonsists. There are now vacancies in the Cortes, and elections for members to fill them have been ordered for the 3d of November.

Marine News.

MOVILLE, October 16.—The steamship Australia has arrived.

The steamships Peruvian and St. Andrew have arrived at Moville.

LIVERPOOL, October 16.—Five thousand laborers on the steamship docks of this city are on a strike.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., October 16.—Consols for money 92⅝@93; for account 92⅞. American securities—5-20s of '65, 91⅞, coupons; 5-20s of '67, 92⅞; 10-40s, 87⅝; new 5s, 88⅝, ex-coupons; Erie 42. Sugar, afloat, 28s 9d.

PARIS, October 16.—Rentes 52 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 16.—Cotton firm; middling upland 9⅝d; Orleans 10⅛d; sales 5,000 bales, including for speculation and export 4,000 bales; Orleans, December, 9⅜d; upland, December, 1-16d. Breadstuffs quiet and steady. Red winter wheat 11s 10d. Flour 31s. Corn 29s 3d. Cheese 63s. umberland middles 34s 6d; short rib middles 36s. allow 44s 3d.

ANTWERP, October 16.—Petroleum—refined 53½ rancs.

POLITICAL.

Republican Jollification at Granville, Ohio.

pecial Dispatch to the Commercial.

GRANVILLE, OHIO, October 16, 1872.

The Republicans of Granville, nothing daunted by he Liberal defection, to-night inaugurated the residential campaign by celebrating the victory of ast week by a torchlight parade, fireworks and canon firing. The crowd was immense. Not one hird could obtain entrance to the hall, and Messrs. lark, Kibler and Griffin were compelled to speak rom the platform in front. The boys from Denison University paraded, and the Glee Club gave ne music. The meeting was a success beyond the ost sanguine hopes of the projectors.

Connecticut Congressional Nomination.

HARTFORD, CONN., October 16.—The Democratic and Liberal Committee of this city to-day nominated . W. Eaton for Congress, to fill the unexpired erm of J. L. Strong, deceased. The Republican onvention will meet to-morrow, and General J. R. awley will probably be nominated.

en. Butler Renominated for Congress—Advice to Labor Reformers.

BOSTON, October 16.—Gen. Butler was renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Sixth assachusetts district to-day. The Democrats and iberals in the same district have nominated Charles . Thompson for Congress.

The State Central Committee of the Labor Reform arty of Massachusetts have urgently requested hat the labor men ignore all parties in the coming residential election, as their cause has been ignored, d vote for neither candidate.

The Will of Hon. W. H. Seward.

AUBURN, N. Y., October 16.—The will of the late illiam H. Seward was opened by his family to-day. is a clear, succinct document, singularly free from gal technicalities, and written entirely in his own nd. He bequeaths his late home at Auburn, with l its contents and surroundings, to his three sons, one or more of whom it will doubtless be occupied and preserved intact as far as possible in its esent condition. His other property, consisting in rt of securities, but mainly of real estate in Auurn, in this locality, he divides into four equal ares amongst his sons Augustus, Frederick and illiam, and his adopted daughter, Olive Risley ward, the two last named being deputed to exete this provision of the instrument. No other racies or bequests are made. The property has t yet been appraised, and it is impossible to say ecisely what it amounts to, but it will probably be t far from two hundred thousand dollars.

he Vulcan Rolling Mill, at Cincinnati, Burned—Loss $75,000.

INCINNATI, October 16.—The Vulcan rolling ils, situated in the Twenty-first ward, opposite ghth street and west of Mill Creek, was totally deoyed by fire about one o'clock this morning. The was first seen issuing from a one-story frame ilding, occupied as a grocery store by a man med Wert, and contiguous to the mill. The fire ead with marvelous rapidity, and before an rm could be sounded the flames had enveloped grocery store, mill, and the saloons of George nbert and John Mason, together with the dairy John Davidson. The saloons and dairy were sy wooden buildings of about two stories in ght, and fronting on Evans street. The mill was ned by J. B. Evans, Thomas Clefton and Thomas ns. The loss on the mill is estimated at seventythousand dollars, on which there was not one t of insurance. The loss on the other buildings bout gve thousand two hundred dollars.

ying Employees on Monday Instead of Saturday.

OCHESTER, N. Y., October 16.—At the State Congational Convention to-day the following was red for consideration: Whereas, the experience manufacturers and other employers, both in ope and America, proves that the payment of loyees on Monday instead of Saturday results he better observance of the Sabbath, less intemnce, and marked moral, physical and financial rovement, both of establishments and localities re it is practised, *solved*, that the subject is worthy of the careful sideration of patriots and Christian people.

otherhood of Locomotive Engineers Meeting.

. LOUIS, October 16.—The ninth annual convenof the Grand International Division of the herhood of Locomotive Engineers met at Polyenic Hall to-day. Charles Wilson, Grand Chief ineer, delivered the annual address, setting the condition of the Brotherhood and recomding various subjects for discussion and measfor adoption. There are a hundred and fiftysub divisions of the Brotherhood, with over thousand members. The widows' and orphans' amounts to $15,888; total receipts for the year, 88, expenses, $13,613; cash in treasury, $31,449.

ction of Officials by the Masonic Grand Lodge of Ohio.

LUMBUS, O., October 16.—The Masonic Grand e of Ohio to-day elected the following officers: . Battin, of Steubenville, Grand Master; Chas. oodward, of Cleveland, Deputy Grand Master; ardie, of Cincinnati, Senior Grand Warden; J. ilbertson, Junior Grand Warden; F. J. Phillips, oungstown, Grand Treasurer, and John D. well, of Cincinnati, Grand Secretary. The e decided to meet in this city next year, on hird Tuesday of November.

Murdered at a Ball.

WNSVILLE, TEXAS, October 16.—The steamer s news that Sheriff Martin, of Starr county, fatally shot at Rio Grande City by a Mexican attempting to quiet a disturbance at a fandan. The assassin mounted a horse and fled to Mexmediately after firing the fatal shot. There hope of bringing the murderer to justice, as all are secure when once across the river.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

steamship Cuba, from Liverpool, arrived at York yesterday. The Helvetia, from Havre, so arrived.

ace Greeley has been obliged to decline an tion to visit Chicago, owing to the delicate of his wife.

he meeting of the Long Island Baptist Associ Tuesday, considerable discussion took place he question of close communion and the retion of the Rev. Pentecost in baptising Miss , a Quakeress. The association was about y divided on the subject.

r P. H. King was suffocated to death at the e House in Washington City, Tuesday night, lecting to turn off the gas in his lodging room.

Connor was stabbed and killed by Jas. Oval nd Tower, Ills., on Monday. The murder was by Connor's hurting a boil on Oval's hand shaking hands as friends. Oval was arrested ied. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of r in the first degree. Connor leaves a wife ads.

e, the youngest son of Jefferson Davis, exerate President, died at Memphis, Tenn., lay, of diptheria.

teamers Henry Ames and Belle Pike came in at the mouth of the Ohio river yesterday, the demolition of the Pike's cook and wheel and her wheel to drop out just as she made The Ames had her rudder and after-guard The Pike will repair at Cairo.

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

The Session at New York.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The National Board of Trade of the United States, together with a delegation from Canada, assembled this morning in City Hall. The delegates were informed that their ladies might accompany them on a trip down the bay, tendered by the Chamber of Commerce. Memorials on the return to specie payment, uniform international rates of postage, transportation of products of the Atlantic States to sea board, were referred to committees. Also a resolution by Mr. Fisk, of St. Louis, advocating the opening up and utilizing for agriculture and commerce the territory now occupied by the Indians, and paper reciprocal reduction of import and export duties by the United States and other countries.

A resolution was passed condemning the practice of the issue of scrip dividends, the watering of stock, and the issue of stock without full money equivalent by incorporated companies. Mr. Rowland, of Cincinnati, submitted a resolution, that the Executive Committee memorialize the different States for the passing of laws punishing the issue of spurious warehouse receipts, and to make such receipts negotiable.

After some little discussion and reading of the paper on warehouse receipts and protection of merchants' property in the grain elevators along the railway routes, by Mr. Holton, of Milwaukee, the resolution of Mr. Rowland was agreed to. The subject of reducing the present duty on Canadian lumber was referred to a committee appointed to confer with the Canadian delegates. M. C Leave, referring to a resolution of the Newark Board of Trade condemning the twenty per cent. duty on lumber, said that at the rate of cutting of 1859, in Michigan, in less than seventeen years the State would be denuded.

Resolutions of the Buffalo Board of Trade, chiefly bearing on the improvement of the Erie Canal, having been read, Mr. Busby, of Philadelphia, said they were asked to suggest improvements for parts of the country of which they knew nothing. The time was come for the Board to say such subjects were beyond their jurisdiction. Mr. Isaacs, of Richmond, asked to have the subject postponed to the next annual session, as the Richmond Chamber had not received the programme in time, and were unprepared. After discussion the subject was postponed until to-morrow.

The proposition of the Cincinnati Board of Trade, that general freight agents of all railroads in the United States be exhorted to form a general and national classification of freight, and that Congress be requested to pass laws to prevent injurious discrimination of rates of freight or extortionate charges for its transfer, and give the weakest individual redress against companies, was next discussed.

Mr. Busby, of Pennsylvania, moved an additional clause, that Congress be asked to pass laws favoring the placing of rolling stock by individuals and companies on railways for the transportation of merchandise, so that competition may lead to a reduction of rates.

Mr. Branch thought that giving a centralized government at Washington power over railways, was extravagant and dangerous. Railway and express companies are a danger to the country, but not so dangerous as the federal Congress controlling the railways.

Mr. Rowland, of Cincinnati, said he was in favor of going to the States through which freights pass for redress of evils, not to Washington. [Applause.] He thought the federal government had too much power already. [Applause.] Unless we can limit our government, our whole system of government must be revolutionized, and our doom is sealed. [Applause.]

Mr. Sergeant, of New Haven, moved "that the Legislatures of the various States" be inserted, instead of Congress. The whole matter was referred to the Executive Committee.

Mr. Chickering, of Boston, called up the proposition of the Boston Commercial Exchange, recommending measures whereby the weights of corn sent over railways would be guaranteed to the merchant who received it, so that railways shall be responsible to the merchants.

Mr. Ferguson, of Troy, read a lengthy paper on means of securing better railway service. He said the present charges for passengers and freight are extortionate, and warned the Boards of Trade against the iron rule that railway despotism is placing on the necks of the people.

Mr. Chickering moved that the Legislatures of the States be asked to pass a law compelling railways receiving freight from connecting lines to weigh the same or be responsible for the amount in original bill of lading, which was adopted.

Mr. Chandler, of Boston, introduced resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade, to the effect that Federal supervision over immigrants should cease after they have passed through the Custom House, and that subsequent treatment be left to the sea board States, and municipalities. He was opposed to the establishment of an Immigrant Bureau, because he was opposed to centralization. He also read a resolution of the Boston board condemning monopolies oppressive to immigrants, and all taxes, direct or indirect, on foreigners coming to settle here. Mr. Chickering also said they admitted that in New York there was an Immigrant Board in which good men took care of immigrants without pay, but in Boston they opposed head money, on the principle that the immigrants land in Boston without being interfered with by runners or any one else. They land direct from the ship without charge, and with as much baggage as they like, and take the cars for the West. Let America open its arms to the oppressed and enterprising of the world without any interference, leaving their protection to police supervision. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Ropes submitted resolutions of the Boston Board of Trade, asking Congress to prevent charges being made on shipping under State or municipal laws, which charges were explained to be anchorage, harbor fees and compulsory pilotage. Mr. Wetherill, of Pennsylvania, said if they were going to Washington upon every trifling difficulty, State lines may soon be obliterated, and there may be no United States. The proposition was vigorously opposed on the ground that if the pay of pilots was reduced, pilots might not be had when wanted, and insurance would be increased. Referred to the Executive Council.

The practice of cornering in wheat and other products was brought up for discussion by the Philadelphia Board of Trade, was strongly denounced, and on motion of Mr. Branch, of Richmond, was referred to the committee.

The excursion down the bay, given to the delegates by the Chamber of Commerce, takes place to-morrow.

THE TURF.

Lively Contest between "Goldsmith Maid" and "Occident" at Sacramento, Cal.

SACRAMENTO, CAL., October 16.—The race between Goldsmith Maid and Occident, at the Agricultural Park course, Sacramento, this afternoon, drew a crowd of ten thousand people, among them many of the leading citizens of the State. The race was for a purse of $10,000, mile heats, best three in five. Occident is a sorrel gelding, about nine years of age, who served his time in a vegetable wagon, and was unknown to the public until purchased by ex-Governor Leland Stanford, President of the Central Pacific Railroad Company, and trained by James Eoff, a well known horseman. The Maid was the favorite at the outset, $100 being freely staked on her against $53 on Occident. Both horses were in excellent trim this morning, and the track was in splendid condition, the weather being warm and pleasant, and the spectators expected a lively contest. In the first heat Occident drew the pole, and commenced scoring at half past two. Nine false starts were made. In scoring, Budd Doble driver of the Maid, always came up in front, Eoff holding Occident back. Eoff was fined one hundred and fifty dollars for refusing to obey the orders of the judges. After two more false starts the horses finally got off, on the eleventh score, at half-past three o'clock. Occident showed a length ahead to the first quarter (time 33¼), and opened a gap of daylight at the half mile pole (time 1:17¼). When approaching the three-quarter pole the Maid collared the horse and passed him, and coming down the home stretch he was pulled in, Doble laying on the whip. The Maid passed the line three lengths ahead in 2:20¾, Occident's time being 2:21¼. The Maid won the two succeeding heats easily, taking the purse.

Remarkable Feat by a Lunatic.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, O., October 16, 1872.

Gustavus Nothnagle, foreman of the Columbus *Sentinel*, who became deranged a few weeks ago, was sent to the Water Cure, returned, as it was supposed, sound in mind, and after working a few days he became as bad as before, and was returned to the Asylum. On his way, just after leaving Wooster, he went out upon the rear platform while the train was in rapid motion, and jumped upon the pilot of a locomotive going in an opposite direction. The train ran back, and every one was not a little surprised to find the young man had made the change from one train to another without injury to himself, and on arriving at Wooster proceeded quietly up the street. His attendant succeeded in inducing him to return, and he was soon in the care of a physician.

Mysterious Suicide.

DAYTON, O., October 16.—A man, supposed to be Jno. E. Raspe, of Vernon, Illinois, was found in a dying condition on the platform of the Short Line train on its arrival here from Cincinnati at midnight on Tuesday night. On examination it was discovered that he had been shot through the head. He was taken to the depot, where he died at six o'clock this morning. An investigation by the coroner revealed the fact that the man had committed suicide by shooting himself just after the train entered the city, his pistol being found on the track, and cartridges were found in his possession corresponding with it. He had on his person $234 in money. Letters found in his possession led to his identification. The body will be held by the coroner until claimed by friends.

A Wholesale Poisoner Discovered.

NEW YORK, October 16.—The London *Telegraph* says: Lately a case of wholesale poisoning has been the subject of magisterial inquiry at West Auckland, a woman named Mary Ann Cotton having been accused of causing the death of her husband, three children and a lodger within a comparatively limited time. It is said that suspicions have arisen that the accused has been a systematic poisoner, and that in the course of her career no less than nineteen persons have been disposed of—namely, fifteen children, three husbands and one lodger.

Colored Odd Fellows' Celebration.

WASHINGTON, October 16.—The Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, composed of colored men of the District of Columbia, celebrated to day the twenty-sixth anniversary of the introduction of the Order into Washington. Each Lodge carried a banner and symbols of the craft. All the members were dressed uniformly and wore regalia. Their charter was originally obtained from Leeds, England. It was stated in one of the addresses that there are now in this country one hundred and fifty Lodges; that the membership in the District of Columbia numbers nine hundred.

First Ku Klux Case in Georgia.

SAVANNAH, GA., October 16.—The first case under the Ku-Klux law ever tried in this city took palce to-day before Commissioner Stone. Joseph B. Carroll, of Boston, Ga., is charged with going in disguise, in company with ten or twelve others unknown, to the house of Joseph Hill, colored, of Boston, on the night of the 2d inst., and taking by force therefrom J. Cæsar Frew, colored, and unmercifully beating him. Carroll was committed to jail in default of bail in $5,000. Kitchen Massie, charged with a similar offense, was discharged for want of evidence.

Irish Catholic Benevolent Union.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16—The fourth annual convention of the Irish Catholic Benevolent Union of the United States met at the Assembly building to-day, having previously attended a mass at St. Joseph's church and visited Independence Hall, where they were officially welcomed by President Littleton, of the Select Council. Two hundred delegates were present. The convention was presided over by President Dennis Dwyer, of Dayton, Ohio, who delivered an appropriate address.

Daring Robbery of a Clerk.

BOSTON, October 16.—This afternoon as James W. Woods, a clerk in the Old Colony Railroad office, was passing from the Paymaster's room to the Treasurer's office, on the same floor, and but a few yards distant, he was knocked down and robbed of $4,000. The robber escaped.

Condemned to be Hung.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., October 16.—The jury, in the case of Wm. Chuck, on trial in this city for the murder of his wife, returned a verdict to-day of guilty of murder in the first degree, and he was sentenced to be hung.

POLITICAL NOTES.

We are just as sure to-day of electing Horace Greeley in November next as we were a month ago —*Huntingdon Globe*. Just about how sure were you a month ago?

A good many people have lately been puzzling their brains with the conundrum, "What became of the 20,000 known Republicans who declared they would vote against Hartranft?" One of the sorehead journals, the Beaver *Argus*, to which Gen. W. W. Irwin is a weekly and weakly contributor, thus answers the riddle: "In view of the conduct of quite a number of men in this county during the campaign which has just closed, and whose names it is hardly worth while now to mention, we will take it as a favor if they never talk to us about 'political reform,' 'official corruption,' or the impropriety of electing dishonest men to office. In the reform camp, and before the battle began, they could talk about reform with the eloquence of a Cicero, and make one believe they were as fierce as Numidian lions; but when the long roll sounded, and the lines for the onset were forming, some of them hurried directly to the enemy's ranks, while others of them skulked to the rear and have neither been seen or heard of since."

The New York *Evening Post* draws several "morals" from the recent elections. This is one: But for the men who, despite their earnest convictions, permitted themselves to be drawn into partnership with so transparent a piece of political trickery, we have this much commiseration—that we hope this dispensation for their backsliding may be blessed to their spiritual and everlasting good. If not to them, then surely it will be to the edification of all coming political tricksters, who may learn from their unhappy fate that the way of the transgressor is hard. They went out to shear and have come home shorn. They went in to scoff, and if they do not remain to pray, it is because they can find no foothold among the faithful. We cannot deny them some pity. Their estate reminds us of that once described in the editorial columns of the New York *Tribune* in its earlier and better days, when a distinguished politician and friend of Mr. Greeley had abandoned his own party and accepted the nomination, in some municipal struggle, of that opposed to it. His fate was the fate that is about to overtake Mr. Greeley in November. The editorial comment of the *Tribune* the morning after the election was this, and this only, in double-leaded brevier: "Poor Joe!"

The Boston *Evening Journal* has evidently been there before. It says: Now we will listen to wild and passionate outcries about Republican fraud and money, inflicting wholesale wrong upon innocent Liberals and unsuspecting Democrats, and carrying great States by majorities upward of twenty thousand. Next we will see the mathematical reserves of the coalition forces called to the front to batter down all these Republican majorities with perfect ease and to show that, at the best, they were only Democratic victories in disguise. Then will appear the more ingenious theorists still, who will invent all sorts of reasons to prove that every advantage in the States that have voted thus far has been on the side of the Republicans, while everything (including the prestige of the same elections, of course), from now till November will be overwhelmingly in favor of the coalitionists. What else we shall see got up to break the force of these mighty demonstrations of public sentiment, we do not know; but we do know, and everybody knows, that the coalitionist cause has "gone up." Mr. Greeley stands as good a chance of being struck by lightning, now that the season of thunder shower is over, as of his being elected President of the United States.

The "most conspicuous office beggar in the land" has been making another electioneering harangue, in which he declared that there are twenty thousand disfranchised citizens in Arkansas. When the veracious sage first took the stump for himself, he put down the number of disfranchised in Arkansas at two thousand. In the course of two weeks he increased the statement to five thousand. Now he has got up to twenty thousand! If he keeps on gabbling he will have a couple of millions of unhappy disfranchised people in Arkansas by November. The plain truth is, that there are probably not twenty men in Arkansas who are disfranchised by the Congressional disability act, and not two thousand by State action, with which the Federal government has no right to meddle.

The Chicago *Times* says: "The organs of the little handful of sorehead office-seekers calling themselves by the misnomer 'liberal,' talk as if they expected to continue in existence and increase and multiply at some indefinite period of the future. There is just one difficulty about this. Hybrids are a class of creatures that do not propagate their own species."

A correspondent writes to the Boston *Post*, Democratic, protesting against the waste of money, time and powder in firing salutes over the "great Liberal victories" in Georgia and Connecticut, and asks, "Why exult over the deluded followers of a fallen dynasty?" No, indeed, the Liberals don't waste their powder in that way. They send it to their friends down South, who use it in killing off colored Republican voters, thus increasing the Liberal majority.

By the by, speaking of fraud, says the Chicago *Times*, the organs of the duck-bill Democracy seem not to have heard that a notorious New York rough, known as "Reddy the blacksmith," was arrested in Philadelphia after voting three times on the Greeley side, and was found to be provided with the documents necessary to enable him to vote some thirteen times more. Probably the organs of the cat-and-rat fraternity are raising their outcry of fraud to divert attention from a fact so little to their credit.

The Chicago *Tribune* is badly frightened at the look of things. It says the result of the October elections has had a depressing effect in Tennessee, and that either Mr. Cheatham or Andrew Johnson must get out of the way, else Hon. Horace Maynard will be elected Congressman at large; and, in the language of the *Tribune*, "We must not lose a single Representative in Congress."

Hugh Hastings has unearthed the following: "Let it be a plain marble slab. No Latin—no embellishments. State when nominated and when deceased. Get Cochrane to write epitaph—his style is so simple. Whitelaw will distribute locks of my hair. Be kind to Tilton—he is so foolish, but young. Plant me in my favorite pumpkin arbor, with a gooseberry bush for a footstone. H. G."

Iowa, one of the staunchest of the Republican States, and one that has been under Democratic rule less, we believe, than any other State, is entirely out of debt, and has a large cash balance in the Treasury. So much for the "Radical thieves."

Having gained thirteen Congressmen on the elections for the Forty-third Congress, thus far held, the Republican party can indorse Mr. Greeley's sentiment that "all questions of public policy should be referred to the people through Congress."

"There was an old person named Greeley;
When enraged he would swear very freely,
When they said 'Pennsylvany,'
With might and with main he
Would bellow, 'It's all up with Greeley.'"

"Governor Curtin has the respect and confidence of the Democratic party," says the Harrisburg *Patriot*. Well, what will he do with it?

The Philadelphia *Sunday Transcript* says: "Poor, piddling Curtin! 'Our great war Governor.' He is sick. 'He's the sickest man you ever yet did see.' We are not sorry either, as Othello once observed. He is, as Cassius was, 'checked like a bondman; all his faults observed, set in a note book, learn'd and conn'd by rote to cast into his teeth. And having plenty of faults, there are none so poor as to do him reverence.' An outcast from Republicanism, the Democrats, who hoped to profit from his folly, would not trust him. He stands to-day shorn of honor and damned with disgrace. And he had influence, too—this Curtin. He was to swing Pennsylvania from a hero into the arms of a traitor. What a poor fool he was—what a weak, vain and conceited fool! Why, he could not hold his own in his own county—three hundred Democrats refusing his foolness and setting him back on the ticket that number of votes."

Doctor Greeley wished it to be inscribed upon his tomb that he had died in nothing the debtor of the Democratic party. The philosopher will have his wish gratified; the account will be about a "stand off" when closed.

The Harrisburg *Patriot* is still whistling in the graveyard of its hopes. It says: "The twenty thousand Liberals who voted for Charles R. Buckalew on the 8th of October will be reinforced by thousands of Republicans who voted for Hartranft. It is, therefore, in the power of the Democrats to wrest the State from Grant. Shall that power be exerted? Shall it be said that when our Republican allies await our help we refuse to give it?"

Kilpatrick in his speech at Wilkesbarre, indulging as usual in a little needless abuse of his former chief, said; "No man ever saw General Grant talking with a wounded soldier." "That's a lie," shouted a soldier in the crowd. "That's a lie. I have seen him talk with the sick and wounded soldiers myself." The reply is not recorded.

There must have been holes in the pockets in which Carl Schurz and Fred. Hassaurek carried the German vote.

The Greeleyites of the West profess to see, in the October elections, no cause of discouragement. In their "address to the Democratic and Liberal Republican voters," the Liberal Executive Committee of Illinois say: "It is a drawn battle at most. If victory may be claimed by either party, it is ours." The Republican victory in Pennsylvania is claimed as a gigantic fraud. It is certain, however, that the leading Greeleyites in this State do not take the same view of the late elections, as in all quarters they are shutting up shop and giving up the contest. The "drawn battle" was one of the most disastrous defeats the Democracy ever met.

In the address of the Liberal Executive Committee of Indiana, this paragraph occurs: "Pennsylvania, in 1868, gave General Grant a majority of 40,000. Now, by a system of fraudulent voting surpassing the balloting of the Massachusetts troops in Indianapolis in 1864—utterly infamous indeed—the Grant candidate for Governor is elected, but by a majority largely reduced." This is a fair specimen of the lies retailed by the Confederate party. Grant had in Pennsylvania in 1868 a majority of but 28,898, while Hartranft's "largely reduced majority" is over 36,000.

Greeley Democrats who sport white hats are trying to negotiate a sale of their tiles to farmers engaged largely in the raising of fowls. They have come to the conclusion that hats of that character are only fit for setting hens.

In George Francis Train's letter of September 24th, he says: "By the 10th of October the most stupid of the Greeley-Tammany damphools will admit what I told you at Cincinnati and Baltimore: Tammany cannot win through Greeley—you will then cry, 'What shall we do to be saved?' First, cure Dana of joking, as the power of his voice was such as to make old Democrats stand on their heads and take Greeley up in earnest."

A LETTER from Yokohama, bearing date of September 2, says that from Shanghai en route to New Haven, there had then been brought thirty-seven Chinese, thirty-one of whom were boys ranging in age from nine to twelve years, and who come to this country under the patronage of their government to be educated. They are a fine-looking, manly set of fellows, who, after their intended residence of fifteen years in foreign parts shall have ended, will return to the East with all the experience and knowledge gained by them in the West. A hundred more boys are soon to be sent out from China to be educated in a similar way. In company with the thirty-one lads were three mandarins—one of whom had his wife, three daughters, and three sons with him, all of them having received a thorough English education. The young ladies are said to be handsome, and very good musicians.

The funeral of the late Professor Lieber took place yesterday in New York. The service, held at the Church of the Incarnation, was presided over by the venerable Bishop Potter, and conducted by the rector of the church, Rev. Dr. Montgomery. The pall-bearers were William Cullen Byrant, Rev. Dr. Dressler, Dr. Wright, Rev. Dr. Barnard, Samuel B. Ruggles, Prof. Van Amridge, Prof. Wolsey, Judge Phayer, and Dr. Detmold and Dr. Flint, the family physicians. There was a large attendance, including representatives of various foreign nationalities and scientific and literary societies, deputations from the Century Club and the Prison Association, of which latter the deceased was vice president; the academical students, and several of the law students of the class of the present year.

MR. AND MRS. SIMON CAMERON will celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their marriage to-day at their residence in Harrisburg.

SCENE AT THE WHITE HOUSE.

"Medicine Bear" Wants to put His War Shirt on the "Great Father."

After our report of the interview of the Grand river Indian delegation with the President closed on Saturday last, the Teton-Sioux party were introduced by General Cowen, Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and a council with the Great Father took place. Medicine Bear, chief of the Teton-Sioux, opened the "big talk" with a speech very similar to the one he recently delivered before the Secretary of the Interior; but before doing so, laid his hugh calumet on the mantelpiece, and after removing his feather head-dress deliberately proceeded to unshirt himself, to the no small astonishment of the pale face, present. After divesting himself of his nether garment, he advanced toward the President, and holding it aloft was about to put it over the Great Father's head when General Cowen took hold of it, and placing it on a chair told Medicine Bear through the interpreter that the Great Father would not wear it just then, but would accept it as a proof of his (Medicine Bear's) good will. It seems that it was Medicine Bear's war shirt, adorned, in which he had lifted the hair of many a helpless enemy, and that he desired to present it to the Great Father in token of the estimation in which he held him as the big chief of the pale faces. Among the Teton-Sioux, and in fact among many other Indian tribes, similar garments are highly prized, fabulous values being set upon them by the wearers. General Cowen accompanied the delegations to the depot yesterday morning, and shaking each man by the hand bid him good bye. They invited the general to come up the Missouri next fall and see them, and said they would treat him well. In his speech at the White House, Medicine Bear told the President that Gen. Cowen belonged to him (meaning that he held him in great esteem,) and that his promises to the red men had been fulfilled.

STATE NEWS.

Col. Sam. Young, the energetic editor of the East Brady *Independent*, has issued a prospectus for a new paper, to be called the *Reporter*, and published at Fairview, Butler county. It will be devoted to the oil interests of that place and the surrounding country.

There appeared in the obituary columns of the Philadelphia *Ledger* last week, notices of the deaths of thirteen persons—four men and nine women—who had lived to or beyond the advanced age of eighty years, to wit: Samuel S. Gilpin, aged eighty; Damaris Kline, eighty; William Brooke, eighty-one; Ann F. Wheeler, eighty-three; Josiah Hillman, eighty-four; Mary Farron, eighty-five; Ann Caun, eighty-seven; Mary Biddle, eighty-eight; Mary W. Graham, eighty-eight; Alice McGrath, eighty-nine; Sarah Walton, ninety; Elizabeth Beech, ninety-three, and Michael Ferry, one hundred and three.

Typhoid fever prevails in Indiana county.

Potatoes are selling in some parts of the State at thirty cents per bushel.

Michael W. Kalbach died while at work at Reading, Friday last.

The drought in Cumberland county is creating great suffering among cattle.

Mr. Abraham Coleman had one leg broken, the other blown off, his eyes blown out, and an arm broken, by the premature explosion of a blast, in a quarry opposite Hokendaqua, Lehigh county, on Thursday last. He died the same day.

Rev. J D. Brown, formerly pastor of the First M. E. Church, of Carlisle, will take his departure for India on the 23d inst.

North Middleton township, Cumberland county, is without a licensed house to sell liquor.

The largest coal breaker in the world is Coal Brook breaker, at Carbondale, Pa., which turns out 1,000 tons per day.

Mr. Wm. Jennings, an old resident of Jefferson township, Mercer county, died suddenly of apoplexy on Monday evening of last week. He was in apparent good health, and had just stepped to the door after eating a hearty supper, when he fell back and expired. He was about seventy-two years old.

The Montrose *Republican* says that Albert Garry, of Elk Lake, raised this year, from one seed, thirty-five pumpkins, of which ten were as large around as a half bushel, and ten others nearly as large, and the smallest as large as a man's two fists.

On Monday night last, says the Susquehanna *Journal*, two children of Mr. Biglow, residing about two miles from Susquehanna Depot, near Turkey Hill, met with a horrible death by being burned alive. It appears that their parents had left home early in the evening, leaving in the house their three children, two boys and one girl. By some means, the building caught fire from the stove, and in a short time was wholly enveloped in flames. The oldest boy, about twelve years old, succeeded in escaping from the burning building, but his little brother and sister aged respectively nine and seven years, perished in the flames. We learn that Mr. Biglow is a poor man, and besides this terrible affliction by the untimely death of his children, he has lost his entire property.

John Hoagland, one of the oldest citizens of Mercer county, died a few days ago, in his eightieth year. He had been a resident of the county seventy-six years, and lived on one farm fifty-one years.

Mr. J. P. George has sold the Brookville *Jeffersonian* newspaper establishment to Mr. Porter, heretofore editor and publisher of the Tionesta *Independent Democrat*.

Dogs' Faces and Men's Faces.

[From the Saturday Review.]

There is a bull-dog—that man in the brown suit yonder, with bandy legs heavy shoulders—did you ever see kenneled muzzle more thoroughly the bull-dog than this? The small eyes closed under the brows, the smooth, bullet forehead, the heavy jaw and snub nose, all are essentially bull-dog. Then the mastiff, with the double bass voice, and the square-hanging jaw; and the shabby-looking turnspit, with his ear out at all sides, and his eye drawn up to its roots; and the greyhound, lean of rib and sharp of face; and the terrier—who is often a lawyer—with snarl in his voice and a kind of restlessness in his eye, as if mentally worrying a rat—his client; and tyke, all beard a moustache and glossy curls, with a plaintive expression of countenance and an exceedingly meek demeanor; and the noble old Newfoundland dog, perhaps a brave old soldier from active service, who is chivalrous to women and gentle to children, and who repels petty annoyances with a grand patience that is veritably heroic. Reader, if you know a Newfoundland-dog-man, cherish him; stupid as he probably will be, he is worth your love. Then we have horse-faced men, and men with camel lips, and the sheep faced man, with his forehead retreating form his long energetic nose—smooth men, without whiskers, and with shining hair cut close, and not curling, like pointers; the lion man, he is grand fellow; and the bull-headed man; the flat serpent head; and the tiger's, like an inverted pyramid; and the giraffe's lengthy unhelpfulness; and the sharp, red face of the fox. Don't we meet men like these every step we take in London? And if we know any such intimately, con't we invariably find that their characters correspond some with their persons?

Holidays for Danish School Children.

In connection with the recent excursions for the poor children of New York and Philadelphia, the following from a Copenhagen letter to the New York *Times* will be read with interest: For fifteen years it has been a regular custom to give the poor children from our schools, not a day in the country, but two or three weeks—a whole vacation. It was a veteran teacher, Mr. Jacobi—his name has a fair claim to be known—who first conceived the idea. He addressed himself to proprietors, farmers, parsons, schoolmasters, etc., in the country, and begged them to receive as guests for the summer vacation some of his poor pupils; he collected the means for sending them by rail or steamer, and sacrificed his own holiday to provide for the poor children. The idea took root and met with general approbation. Now, in the second week of July, every year, some three or four thousand children from the public schools in Copenhagen are spread all over the land, even to the most distant parts, all the railways and lines of steamers according them free passage, and the officials vieing with the public in assisting these small travelers.

In snug rectories, solid farm houses, or the dependencies of stately mansions they spend in rustic delights the weeks which had else to be wasted in dingy back courts or sultry streets, healthily occupied in forest or field, instead of lounging about in depraved towns. They go pallid, meager and weary; they return healthy, ruddy and sunburned, full of new notions and looking eagerly forward to next summer. This year the exhibition affords an opportunity for returning the hospitality of the country, and one of the papers publishes a proposal for giving by turns to the country children "a day in town."

A New Method of Packing Butter.

A Michigan dairyman has lately published his method of packing butter. He has oaken tubs, with heads at each end. They are 14 inches in diameter at top, 9 inches at the bottom, and 16 inches high. In packing, a cambric bag is made to fit the tub. The butter is packed in the tub as it stands on the small end—the sack being long enough to extend above the edges of the tub—and is pressed down firmly until within an inch and a half of the top, when a circular cloth is laid over it, the edge of the sack turned down over that, and a layer of fine salt placed on it. The head is now put in its place, the tub turned up, and the butter in the sack, of course, falling down to the bottom leaves a space all round it which is filled with brine poured through a hole in the small end. When filled the hole is corked up tight. The butter floats in the brime and is effectually preserved from the air, and will keep for an almost indefinite period.

A NOVEL and very successful scheme of postoffice robbery has just been unearthed at Boston. The attention of the officers was first drawn to the case by a draft of $1,200, which was sent from Irasburg, Vt., and which failed to reach the parties for whom it was intended; and an investigation led to the discovery that it had been cashed, the money having been drawn by a man who had collected it for Lucius W Cram, insurance agent, who had rooms near him. Cram was arrested on Thursday, and said that he had received the draft from George W Williams, a stencil-plate cutter, who was soon after arrested. It still remained a mystery how the latter had obtained the draft from the postoffice, but an examination of his rooms disclosed a number of keys which were found to unlock a number of boxes in the postoffice belonging to business men. Here was a clew to the mystery, and it was soon discovered that he had rifled a number of boxes during the last fortnight, the value of drafts and checks known to have been taken by him amounting to over $6,000. The motive to the crime is a mystery, as Williams has a profitable business. Cram, who drew the money on the checks, is an insurance broker. Both parties were held in $5,000 bonds each, until the November term.

THE German government continues to be much troubled by the large dimensions of the emigration to America. It is stated that according to authentic advices from Berlin, the numbers are increasing in such proportions that by the 1st of January the figures will be double what they were in the year preceding the late war. As usual, the bulk of the emigrants are young men anxious to avoid military service. It was in reference to this movement that the circular from the War Minister was issued by the emperor's orders, last July. As this has apparently had no appreciable effect in checking the stream, a second circular, couched in still more threatening terms than the first, has just been published. It recalls to the public the fact that emigrants make themselves liable to the severest penalties by the course they adopt, and that if they persist in it they will be treated as outlaws for life. At the same time a special service is being instituted for the more effective surveilleance and supervision of the districts which offend in this matter to the greatest extent. But in spite of all this, the emigration has only been slightly diminished.

THE *Journal of Applied Chemistry* says: "Soak the feet well in warm water, then with a sharp instrument pare off as much of the corn as can be done without pain, and bind up the part with a piece of linen or muslin, thoroughly saturated with sperm oil, or, what is better, the oil which floats upon the surface of herring or mackerel. After three or four days the dressing may be removed by scraping, when the new skin will be found of a soft and healthy texture, and less liable to the formation of a new corn than before. We have this recipe from a source which we cannot well doubt, and publish it for the benefit of many readers."

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The November Election.

Outlook in Northern States.

Greeley Stock at Low Ebb.

Republican Confidence that Grant Will Carry New York.

THE BETTING TEN TO ONE.

Delaware, Too, Likely to Wheel in Line.

Prospects in New Jersey Good.

Reaction Against Greeley in Virginia.

The South Carolina Election.

Revised Postal Regulations

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1872.

The Political Outlook.

All the information that the Congressional Committee is now receiving from the Northern States, is to the effect that while the Democrats and Liberals are talking boldly in public, the hope of electing Greeley is being generally abandoned. In New York State the indications are numerous of a desire on the part of Democrats to exchange Greeley votes for help on their local tickets. Within two or three days a number of active politicians from New York of both parties have been in Washington, and while Republicans expressed the utmost confidence of Grant carrying the State, the Democrats expressed the opinion that the best that could be said of Greeley's chances was that they were very small. The betting fraternity here have information that their associates in New York are now offering to bet one hundred dollars to ten that Grant will carry the State. The Committee also begins to feel quite hopeful of carrying the State of Delaware, as excessive Democratic dissatisfaction is reported from all parts in that State. Governor Ward and Representative Habey, of New Jersey, are here to-day, and both regard the Republican prospects in their State as exceedingly favorable. A general reaction against Greeley is reported from Virginia, and a vigorous Republican campaign will begin there immediately.

Postal Regulations.

The Postoffice Department is mailing new instructions under the revised postal code. The paragraph in regard to collecting unpaid rates on letters is as follows: "Letters prepaid on full rate shall be forwarded charged with the amount due, to be collected on delivery." This is still construed by the Postmaster General to authorize the collection of double the amount of unpaid rate.

The Liberal Headquarters.

A card is printed here to-day, dated at what is termed the office of the National Liberal Headquarters, notifying the public that they have not closed, as has been stated, but will continue open till the good work begun shall have been accomplished in behalf of their next President, Greeley; but in spite of this it is true that the only recognized Liberal headquarters of any consequence, namely, that in the Capitol, with Senator Fenton at the head, closed a week before the Pennsylvania election, and has now suspended for the campaign.

No Further Issue of Legal Tenders.

Secretary Boutwell says he has no intention of issuing any part of the forty-four million reserve legal tenders, though claims the right to do so. Assistant Secretary Richardson believes that the ordinary issue of legal tenders may at any time overrun the present limit by from one to two millions, without exceeding the law.

The South Carolina Election.

Scattering returns received from South Carolina up to ten o'clock, indicate the election of Moses, regular Republican, for Governor.

SOUTH CAROLINA ELECTION.

The Moses, or Regular Republican Ticket, Successful.

COLUMBIA, S. C., October 16.—In the State election to-day for Governor, State officers and five Congressmen the only decided opposition offered by the Democrats was in the South district, where Hon. B. Perry, ex-Provisional Governor under Johnson's administration, was nominated for Congress. It is thought that he is elected, defeating Wallace, the present Representative. It is generally conceded that the regular Republican State ticket, with Moses for Governor, is elected, defeating what is known as the bolters' ticket, with Tomlinson as candidate for Governor.

CHARLESTON, S. C., October 16.—Everything passed off quiet at the elections to-day. No conclusive returns are in, but the probabilities are that Moses and the regular Republican ticket are elected by a large majority.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, October 16, 1872.

NEWS NOTES.

George A. Jones, No. 6 Cortlandt street, has been held in $160,000 bail to answer a charge of appropriating to his own use $160,000 worth of stocks, bonds and securities intrusted to his care by Ellen S Auchmeyty during the absence of herself and husband in Europe.

Joseph B. Purdy, charged with shipping fireworks on the steamer Henry Chauncey without proper marks, has been held to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The trial of Chief of Police McWilliams and Detective Doyle, charged with complicity in the Jersey City bank robbery, has been postponed to the 24th inst. The chief was admitted to bail. Doyle previously filed bonds.

During the absence of Mary McCormack from 123 Borum street, Brooklyn, last evening, a child of three years obtained matches and set fire to a crib containing an infant, which was burned to a crisp.

The new testimony in behalf of Stokes, to the effect that Fisk had a pistol in his hand at the time the shooting took place, is not generally credited here.

TOTAL REGISTRATION.

To-day 39,038 persons were registered in this city, against 68,080 on the second day last year, and 9,246 in 1868. The total registration aggregates thus far 96,512, against 91,816 the same period in 1871, and 92,669 in 1868.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 16, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

The weather on the lower lakes will probably continue clear and cold, with high thermometer and northerly winds veering to northeasterly and extending to West Virginia and Ohio valley. In New England and Middle States, cool, clearing and clear weather and northerly winds, with heavy frosts on Thursday night. In the South Atlantic States, light southwesterly winds and generally clear weather. On the Gulf, partly cloudy weather and northerly to easterly winds, with possibly occasional coast rain. In Northwest and thence to Michigan and lower Ohio valley, and winds veering to southerly, with lowerbarometers and partly cloudy weather.

Bank Teller Arrested for Embezzlement.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—John L. Martin, receiving teller of the Coatesville National Bank, was arrested at Bethlehem to-day, charged with embezzling funds of the bank to the amount of $26,000. Martin has been a fugitive for nearly two weeks, and is said to have used the money speculating in stocks.

A PRIVATE letter received from Captain Charles Bryant, special agent in charge of the fur seal islands of Alaska, addressed to Private Secretary Bartlett, of the Treasury Department, and dated St. Paul Island, Alaska Territory, August 22, 1872, says:

The affairs of the island are in a very prosperous condition, there being more seals here than were ever know before. In fact, it looks as though they would ultimately crowd us off the island. Ninety-five thousand have already been taken, and 100,000 is the limit allowed by law. From the number of yearings, or last year's pups, that have returned I conclude that last winter must have been favorable for them. The present season is equally favorable for the young. In short, it looks as if after another year it would be necessary to increase the number allowed to be taken.

A Victim to Rum.

In Philadelphia on Monday evening, James Nealey, aged about fifty years, set upon his wife, a woman of thirty-two, and beat her until life was extinct. Both were addicted to the use of intoxicating drink, and under its influence at the time of the tragedy. Nealey had been on a spree ever since the election, and the family were turned out of doors by the owner of the property they occupied, finding refuge in an attic, where the killing was done. The murderer was arrested.

THEY have a copper stream in Asia-Minor, which is about twelve feet wide, about one foot deep, and old iron placed in it by the natives is fished out in a few days in the shape of pure copper. The English correspondent who writes the story for the *Cornhill Magazine* says he had great difficulty in riding his horse across the stream, as the animal didn't fancy the corrosive fluid.

THE Iowa corn crop is now safe from all injury by frost, and will exceed by hundreds of thousands of bushels the largest ever gathered in the State. The cold, wet weather of April, May and early June awakened the fears of the planters, but the hot summer and late autumn dissipated these, and the large majority of farmers are rejoicing in bountiful crops.

LOUISVILLE is a deeply afflicted city. A few weeks ago it had a severe attack of Greeley, and now it has the small-pox, fears being entertained that the latter disease will become an epidemic. These fears have been increased on account of the efforts of the authorities to suppress information on the subject. Where twenty-four deaths occurred in one week only seven were reported.

THE statement that the death of John H. Middleton, at Youngstown, Ohio, was occasioned by his being intoxicated, was incorrect. He was a young man of good habits, and highly respected by all his acquaintances. He leaves a wife and child, who deeply mourn his loss.

THE supply of coal in the Louisville market is exceedingly short, and prospects of a coal famine are staring the people in the face. There is a great fear that the manufacturing interests will suffer in consequence.

MICHIGAN SILVER MINES.

The Recent Rich Discoveries at Ontonagon.

[From the Marquette Mining Journal.]

Facts are stubborn things, and people have seldom been so strongly fortified to combat with facts as they have been in the consideration of the Ontonagon silver discoveries. All previous excitements upon the silver question, in the Michigan Lake Superior region, have been based upon what appeared to be the best of foundations, both as regards the genuine character and the extent of the the ores, as well as the great abundance of native silver deposits which have been found, especially in the copper region, since the earliest history of the country. Therefore when it was stated that a genuine, paying silver mine had been discovered discoverers themselves were not willing to believe it. Their hope and fear worked so strong in turn for the mastery that they dared not make the announcement of a discovery one-half as rich as the evidence before them seemed to indicate. But they have put the ores to test, while they have been subjected to the examination of the best experts who visited the region, and each additional test shows additional evidence of the genuine character of the discovery.

We have before us the record of assays made from the ores of this mine by Maj. Brooks, chemist, at Marquette, and by J. Ropes, of Ishpeming, which shows the following value per ton: $205 40, $297.86, $116.46, and $57.38. The last of these assays was made from an average from six pounds of rock, which was taken from a quantity which had been left on the ground after several hundred pounds had been selected from it to send to Detroit and the United States mint at Philadelphia. It was the leanest, to all appearance, of all the ore taken out. Yet it yields, according to Mr. Ropes's assay, $57 38 per ton. When this yield is compared with that of well known silver minds in Nevada, Mexico and South America, where from $15 to $25 per ton is considered a large average—or if compared with the copper of the Portage Lake region, which at present prices will not exceed $35 per ton of stamp rock—there can be no further dispute about the richness or value of the Ontonagon silver discoveries.

The silver mines of the North Shore, regarded as the richest in the country except those of Silver Islet, have not yielded in one instance beyond $50 per ton. This yield of $50 per ton has been obtained from the mines of the North Shore Company, Prince Arthur's Landing, only, and it is regarded as a remarkable rich product.

On Thursday we had an interview with Mr. D. Besser, an old explorer in the Ontonagon country and a remarkably well informed gentleman in the mineralogical matters of this region. He had a number of rich specimens of this ore which he said he had taken up promiscuously because he had not been afforded an opportunity of securing the best. They were hornblende slate, bearing a large proportion of native silver in flakes and crystals, and interseamed with heavy silver glanse. When compared with the Nevada and Mexican silver ores they were found to be remarkably similar, though the latter seem less rich in native silver.

Eccentricities of the New King of Sweden.

King Oscar II., who has just ascended the throne of Sweden and Norway, has many peculiarities, but as he is a highly gifted man, of a family who have ever looked with favor on liberal and progressive movements, the people of the two northern kingdoms are confident that the liberties of the country will be safe in his hands. He early manifested great mental aptitude, and would have been the pride and delight of his teachers but for his wayward disposition. His father, Oscar I., was a great disciplinarian, and insisted that his two sons should be treated by their teachers with the same severity as ordinary school-boys. He himself would examine their compositions after school hours, and when he found they were not satisfactory, he would administer with his own hands the required correction. Having received several rather painful castigations in this manner, the young Prince Oscar, in his twelfth year, like Frederick the Great in a similar trouble, ran away from home, and succeeded in finding his way to Copenhagen, where the emissaries of his distressed parents found him playing in the streets at marbles with some little ragamuffins. No Europen prince ever presented a more ludicrous aspect than young Oscar when he was thus found, barefooted and his clothes soiled and torn. But he asserts to the present day that he enjoyed himself gloriously during that brief absence from home. In his seventeenth year he was sent to the University of Upsala, where he took part in all the practical jokes, of which the students at that ancient seat of learning are so fond. After remaining there about six months, he shocked his royal father by coolly informing him that he had fallen desperately in love with the daughter of one of the University Professors, and was determined to marry her. To prevent this, he was immediately recalled to Stockholm, where he became very popular by his simplicity and unaffected manners. He delighted to walk the streets after nightfall, plainly dressed, and was invariably present at fires, where he would work with the gratest vigor at the engines. While traveling with a friend, incognito, in 1852, they were both robbed, and when, next morning, the landlord presented their bills, they had not a cent to pay with, when their irate host locked them both up, and summoned two policeman to take them in charge, but with some difficulty they established their identity, and were released. When the court of Stockholm selected a German princess as consort of the wayward Oscar, the latter went secretly to Lubeck, and, in disguise, traveled with her on the steamer that conveyed her from that port to Stockholm, watching his intended bride with the closest attention. What he saw of her satisfied him that she was an excellent young woman, and he has ever since proved an affectionate husband to her.

A PATENT has been granted for an improved door for mines. It consists in connecting the door by ropes or chains with links that slide on rails, which are fitted into the sides of the mine passages. A car approaching a door comes in contact with one of these links and pushes it along, thereby actuating the rope so that it is opened. After having passed the door, the car strikes the other link and moves it ahead, so as to shut the door behind it. The tracks for the links are bent at the ends toward the sides of the passage, to allow the links to be swung out of contact of the car when they have been removed the requisite distance.

Few people are aware that Macready, the great tragedian of a generation ago, is still alive; but such is the fact, although he is in very poor health. A letter from his wife to a friend in New York says that he is too infirm to sign his name, except with guidance, and he can neither read nor write, owing to malady of the brain (from overwork), from which he has been suffering for the last three years.

Fire This Morning.

Shortly after three o'clock this morning the second floor of the premises No 61 Congress street, occupied by Mr. A. Baner, a salesman in Semple's Allegheny dry goods house, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was sounded from box 57, and the department promptly responded. The flames, however, were extinguished without its aid. The fire originated from a defective flue. One hundred dollars will cover the loss.

The Straw-Morton Case.

In regard to the equity proceeding of Richard Straw vs. Howard Morton, to which reference was made yesterday, this simple explanation is necessary. Mr. Morton's capital was largely in excess of that of Mr. Straw, and he drew out his share, under advice of counsel. He is amply responsible for any claims which may be made against him, and is perfectly willing to abide a legal adjudication.

The Boat Race.

Yesterday afternoon the much talked of boat race between James Hagner and Mahlon Kennedy, both of Wheeling, was to have come off on the upper Monongahela course. When the hour for the race arrived a dispute occurred as to the kind of boats in which the race was to be rowed, and the affair ended in a fizzle, no race coming off. "Something too much of this."

"Hurry Up the Cakes,"
And be sure to put into
them the proper quantity of
Banner Baking Powder,
and they will be
Light, Sweet and Delicious.
Mistakes are avoided by using
this celebrated Powder, as each
can contains a measure, and
full directions go with it.

House Cleaning Made Easy.
Sapolio does the work,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for windows,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for wood work,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio removes stains,
Only ten cents a cake.
Sapolio for tin ware.

TRY T. C. Jenkins' Java Flavored Coffee. All the grocers keep it.

Pyle's O. K. Soap.
Best in America,
Buy, try and compare. tf

Nearly Ready to Draw.

To all parties who have ordered tickets of the Grand Gift Concert in aid of the Public Library of Kentucky, we would say that the failure of the drawing to come off at the appointed time was simply due to the fact that many agents had not been heard from, and that the orders for tickets on the 26th and 27th were so large that it was impossible to fill them and get the numbers properly registered in time. The Farmers' and Drovers' Bank certify to a deposit of half a million dollars, and as it is only a question of a little time, the public can afford to wait the cautious turning of this great wheel of fortune, assured that on the 7th December all will have a chance for a fortune. Gildenfenney & Hess, 45 Fifth avenue, have the tickets for sale. Tths

GETTYSBURG WATER just received at Clark's drug store, 103 Fifth avenue.

GETTYSBURG WATER at Clark's.

GETTYSBURG WATER cures dyspepsia, rheumatism, gout, &c. Sold by bottle or case at Clark's drug store.

☞ *Advertisements on this page under the several heads of* WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

FOR RENT.

FOR RENT—THE LARGE TWO-STORY Brick Dwelling, situate in the Thirteenth ward, between Thirty second and Thirty-third streets, with Carriage House and Stable attached. Possession can be given October 1st. Inquire at No. 101 Fourth avenue, or 66 Third avenue. tf

FOR RENT—DWELLING HOUSE—A very comfortable Double House, nearly new; eight Rooms; two Finished Attics; Finished Cellars; Bath Room; Marble Mantels; nicely Papered and Painted; large Garden, Fruit, &c., attached; most pleasant, level part of Center avenue, beyond Kirkpatrick street. Rent moderate. Inquire of 167 First avenue. tf

ELECTION NOTICES.

☞ **NOTICE—THE ANNUAL MEETING** of the Stockholders of the PENNSYLVANIA SALT MANUFACTURING COMPANY will be held at 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, October 30th, at their works at Greenwich, Philadalphia, for the election of Directors, Secretary and Treasurer, and for such other business as may be brought before them. By order of the Board of Directors.
[Signed] SAML. SIMES, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

☞ **DIVIDEND NO. 26—WARREN AND VENANGO OIL CO.**—The Board of Directors of the Warren and Venango Oil Company have this day declared a Dividend of FOUR DOLLARS per share, payable forthwith, at the Office of the Company, No. 89 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
JNO. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.
Pittsburgh, October 15, 1872.

☞ **DIVIDEND NOTICE—THE DIRECTORS** of the RALSTON OIL COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of SEVEN AND A HALF (7½) PER CENT, payable forthwith, at the office of the Company, No. 251 Liberty street.
WM. H. KIRKPATRICK, Treasurer.

WANTED.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—HOUSE and Lot on monthly payments. Address with particulars, W. G. H., Box 772, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SITUATION—AS SAWYER at Planing or Moulding Machine, by a Young Man of experience. Address Box K, this office.

WANTED—COAT MAKERS—TWO first-class Coat Makers immediately. Good wages and steady employment given. Call on or inquire of MUSSER & PARKER, Ravenna, Ohio.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY AN EXPERIENCED Drug Clerk; speaks English and German; can give best of reference. Address H. S., Commercial Office. TThs

WANTED—SITUATION—IN A Wholesale Grocery House, by one who thoroughly understands the business. Well acquainted with the city trade. Address C. W. O., Commercial office.

WANTED—TO BUY—ABOUT ONE mile in length second-hand T Railroad Iron, to weigh from 22 to 30 pounds per yard. Apply to C. H. LOVE, 121 Fourth avenue.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—IN CHICAGO, 1,000 good Bricklayers. Wages $5 per day. Apply to Room 2, Exchange Building, S. W. corner Clark and Washington streets, Chicago.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—CHAIN MAKERS—TWO Length Chain Makers; steady employment the year round at good wages. Apply to St. Louis Steam Forge and Novelty Iron Works, 404 and 405 South Levee, St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—PHONOGRAPHER—A Young Man who has acquired some proficiency in phonographic writing and who writes a good business hand; must be sober and industrious. Apply to the Westinghouse Air Brake Co., Liberty and Twenty fifth streets. tf

WANTED—RAILROAD HANDS— Wages $2 per day. Also, Farm and Harvest Hands. A number of Girls for all kind of work in the city. Apply at Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth street, Pittsburgh.

WANTED—SALESMAN—IN A STORE doing a good business in a small country town, a good reliable Salesman of experience; one who can give satisfactory references as to industry, honesty, sobriety and ability. Address, giving references, length of experience, salary required, and state how soon could come, Box 500, Bloody Run, Pa.

WANTED—SITUATION—A LADY OF intelligence and of business qualifications which enable her to assume and conduct the management of a business requiring executive ability and foresight, desires a permanent position in the city; would take position as Cashier in a Store. Address A., Commercial office.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A FULL LINE OF MORSE Twist Drills at Manufacturers' Prices. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—HOSE, BELTING AND Packing of the best makes and at lowest prices. HUTCHISON & CO., 28 Wood street.

FOR SALE—HEATER AND REGISTER —A Heater and Register in good order. Apply to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

FOR SALE BELTS, HOSE THE ONLY Pure Oak Tanned Leather Belts and Hose made in this city, are manufactured by HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street, sole Agents. Tth

FOR SALE—LAKE SUPERIOR ORE— 5,000 tons Specular Ore in one or small lots, to be delivered in Cleveland. Inquire of ANDREWS & HITCHCOCK, Youngstown, Ohio. tf

FOR SALE—A COMPLETE 20 INCH Sheet Mill, with first-class Furnace. Also, six Puddling Furnaces. Apply to or address, COLEMAN, RAHM & CO.

FOR SALE—AMERICAN SCREW COMPANY'S MACHINE, Set and Cap Screws; Judson's Engine Governors; Machinery and Manufacturers' Supplies of all kinds. M. B. COCHRAN, 143 Liberty street. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS— New and Second-hand, of all sizes, Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

FOR SALE—A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S Steam Pumps, suitable for every purpose to which Steam Pumps can be applied. Having been largely improved, we offer them to the public as the best and cheapest in the market. ATWOOD & McCAFFREY, corner Third avenue and Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa. TThs

FOR SALE—NEW BRICK HOUSE OF 6 Rooms, with Bathroom, Hall and Cellar. Gas throughout, all in good order. Lot 20 by 100 feet, beautifully situated on Roberts street, Eleventh Ward, Pittsburgh. Will be sold low. Apply to G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

FOR SALE—A NO. 1 FARM OF 122 Acres, in Patterson township, Beaver county, one mile from Beaver Falls, will be sold, by order of Orphans' Court, on Thursday, 31st of October at 10 A. M. Fine, large Brick Dwelling, large Barn, Orchard, Coal, &c. WM. HENRY, Administrator of Wm. Davidson, Jr., deceased.

FOR SALE—RARE CHANCE—A BEAUTIFUL New Residence, a complete family home, located No. 25 Beach street, near the Park, Allegheny, Pa., containing 10 Rooms and finished Attic, Bay Window and Octagon Drawing Room, Marble Mantels, Warm air Registers, Speaking Tubes, Water Closets, Wash Trays, Ash Pits and every modern convenience in the house. Plans can be seen and terms made known at Ben Franklin Insurance Co., No. 16 Ohio street, Allegheny.

FOR SALE—SIX BEAUTIFUL LOTS on Mount Washington, adjoining the residence of John Grier, Jr. They front on the Washington Pike and are perfectly level. They are within fifteen minutes' walk of the Inclined Plane and two minutes' walk of the station of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad, which will be in operation in a few weeks. To a cash customer they will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of G. W. RANKIN, Real Estate Agent, No. 104 Fifth avenue.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—PLOW FACTORY, MACHINERY, Patterns, Stock and Good Will. Extensive and profitable business already established. Address DODGE, RHORER & CO., Louisville, Ky. tf

FOR SALE—DRUG STORE—A FIRST-CLASS Drug and Prescription Store, doing a good business. Fixtures the best in the city. Apply for further information to CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—M. B. COCHRAN & CO., 121 Liberty street, dealers in Machinery, have added a Machine Shop to their business and are prepared to do all kinds of Repairing promptly and at lowest rates. tf

POLITICAL.

☞ ELEVENTH WARD—

A Special Meeting of the

Grant and Wilson Marching Club,

OF THE ELEVENTH WARD, will be held THIS EVENING, at the CLUB ROOMS, at 7½ o'clock.

The Officers (J. S. HAYMAKER, D. J. SMITH C. P. NELSON and JOHN J. BALLARD,) are especially urged to be present.

COMMITTEE.

☞ GRANT AND WILSON MEETING—

A Meeting of the Citizens of the Fourteenth Ward will be held at the

COPPER WORKS,

On FRIDAY EVENING, October 18th.

AT 7½ O'CLOCK.

J. VANNOTE, Esq.,
Hon. T. J. BIGHAM,
Col. THOS. M. BAYNE,
Will Address the Meeting.

E. A. MONTOOTH,
Chairman Committee on Meetings.
THOS. MACCONNELL, Jr., Secretary.

Henry McCallum,
51 FIFTH AVENUE.
DRUGGETS,
Bordered Crumb Cloths.
New Carpets,
Latest Fall Styles.

Private Patterns in great variety not to be seen elsewhere, are more attractive than in any former season.

H. McCALLUM.

THERE WILL BE
A GRAND EXHIBITION
OF THE MERITS OF THE
GARDNER
Fire Extinguisher
On the Monongahela Wharf,
FRIDAY, October 18th, at 4 P. M.

The Public generally are invited to be present.

GEO. H. STOVER & CO., Agents,
75 WATER STREET.

FOR SALE,
RESIDENCE,
No. 39 North Canal Street, Allegheny City.

Fine Brick Buildings, with 12 Rooms, Hall, Closets, Pantries, Bathroom, Washhouse, Marble Mantels, Gas, Water and other modern conveniences. The Rooms are nearly all large! House in good repair; Carriage House and Stable on rear of the Lot. Lot is 39 feet front on North Canal street, and extends back 138 feet. The location is good. Will be sold low and on reasonable terms.

ISAAC M. PENNOCK,
TThs No. 59 Fourth avenue, Bell's Building.

MONEY TO LOAN
ON MORTGAGE.
$2,000, $3,000, $3,500, $4,500, $5,000
$8,000, $10,000, $15,000.

Any of the above amounts will be loaned from one to three years on liberal terms.

The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

2. If a person orders his paper discontinued, he must pay all arrearages, or the publisher may continue to send it until payment is made, and collect the whole amount, whether the paper is taken from the office or not.

3. The courts have decided that refusing to take Newspapers or Periodicals from the Postoffice, or removing and leaving them uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

☞ **Remittances** must be made in Money Orders, Bank Checks, or Drafts, if possible. When neither of these can be procured, send the money in a Registered Letter. The present Registration system is virtually an Absolute Protection Against Losses by mail, and all Postmasters are obliged to register letters whenever requested to do so.

☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to
C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address COMMERCIAL, Pittsburgh, Pa.

GILL & BROTHER,
NO. 113 WOOD STREET.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT WHOLESALE.
Men's, Boots,
Boys', Shoes,
Women's and Brogans, and
Children's Balmorals.

Would call attention of the Trade to our Large Stock of all kinds, which we sell at Manufacturer's Prices. Special attention called to our "FORT PITT BOOTS," which have obtained an unsurpassed reputation, and will always recommend themselves.
Miner's Nailed Brogans and Lumbermen's Moose Hide Boots.
We are Agents for RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES, AT MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
N. B.—Eastern Bills Duplicated, and Orders Filled with care and attention.

THE GRANDEST STOCK
OF
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
EVER EXHIBITED IN THIS CITY.
WE HAVE NOW ON HAND, OUR
FALL STOCK
OF
PIANOS AND ORGANS,
COMPRISING THE
GREATEST VARIETY OF STYLES AND MAKES
EVER OFFERED.

We do not confine ourselves to any special brands, but keep a great assortment to suit all tastes and means.
We warrant our Pianos and Organs to be equal to any in the market, and guarantee our Prices Lower than any other house in the city.
If you want to save money, and get the best instrument, call on us. Monthly payments taken.

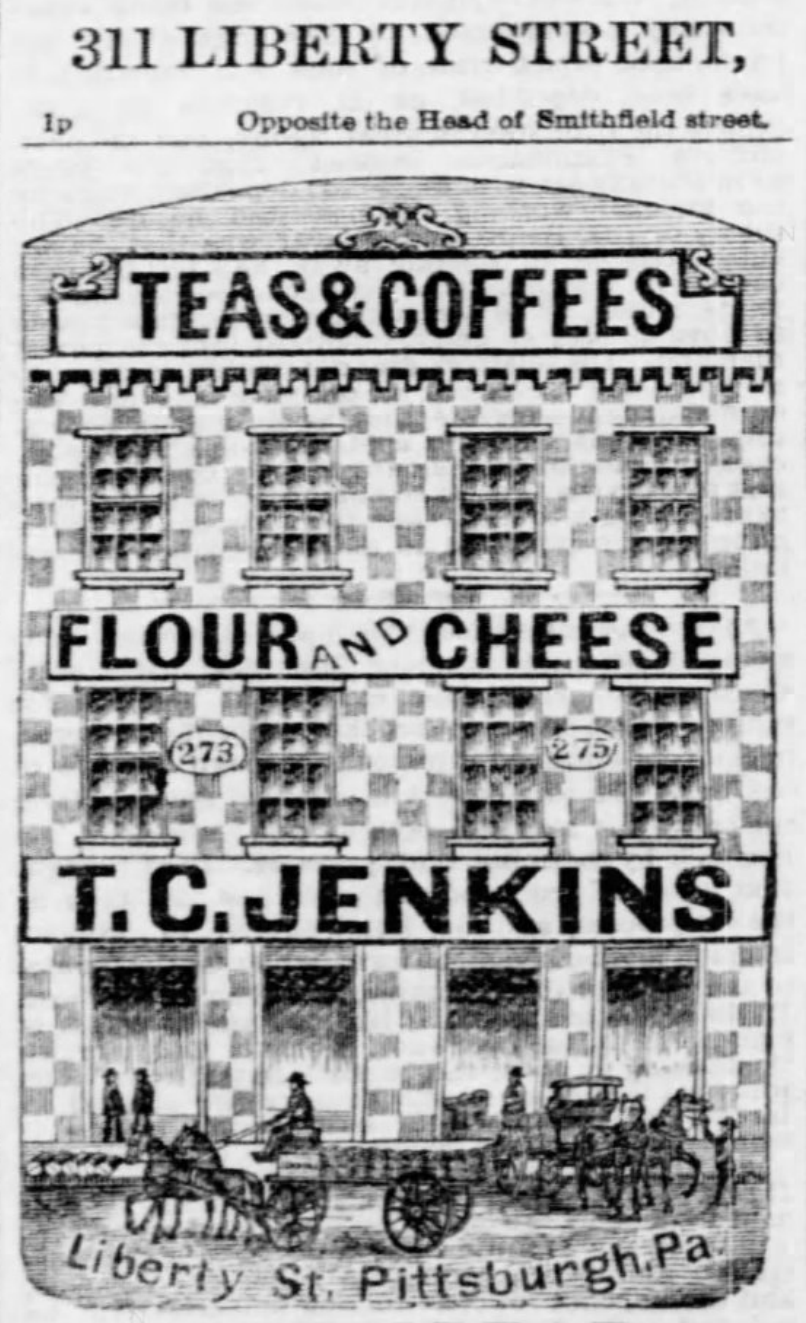
MELLOR & HOENE,
PIANO AND ORGAN PALACE,
53 FIFTH AVENUE.

LINDSAY,
STERRIT
& EUWER,
Have a Large Stock of
BUILDERS'
HARDWARE

Comprising a Complete Assortment of all kinds of HARDWARE suitable for Dwelling Houses, Stores, Churches and Public Buildings, Barns, Outbuildings, &c., &c., Bought PREVIOUS TO THE LATE ADVANCES, and now offered at

LESS THAN MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.

Lindsay, Sterrit & Euwer,
311 LIBERTY STREET,
1p Opposite the Head of Smithfield street.



THE GREAT
FLOUR AND GROCERY HOUSE.
The Only House that Handles the Celebrated
White River Flour,
Golden Fleece and
Jenkins' Snow Flake.

All Orders for Flour, Groceries, Teas, Roast Coffees, &c., &c., from responsible parties by mail, promptly filled at Lowest Rates.
☞ No Charge for Drayage.
Time on Flour, Groceries and General Merchandise, 30 days. One per cent. discount allowed on Flour and all other Goods, if paid within 10 days from date of bill.

FALL STOCK.
CARPETS,
Oil Cloths,
Mattings,
Druggets,
Feltings,
Lap Robes,
Rugs, Mats,
Window Shades,
Table Covers,
Piano Covers,
&c., &c., &c., &c.
THE (LATEST NOVELTIES,
LARGEST STOCK,
LOWEST PRICES.)
OLIVER McCLINTOCK & CO.
23 Fifth Avenue.

D. De HAVEN & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
Duquesne Coal Cooking Stove
AND EVERY VARIETY OF
Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves,
FOR COAL AND WOOD.
GRATE FRONTS, HOLLOW WARE, &c.
SALESROOM,
NO. 22 WOOD STREET.

BUY A GOLD OR SILVER
American Watch and Chain,
BY PAYING
From $10 to $30 Per Month.
JOHN MITSCH

ESTABLISHED BY ROYAL CHARTER
1720,
LONDON
ASSURANCE CORPORATION
Total Funds (Gold)........$13,234,425
Fire Assets (Gold)........ 5,064,000

Incorporated 1794.
THE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF THE
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA,
OF PHILADELPHIA.
LOSSES PAID EXCEED $10,500,000.
FOR POLICIES FROM THE ABOVE COMPANIES APPLY TO
GEO. W. DEAN, Agent,
37 FIFTH AVENUE.

MORRIS P. MILLER, W. H. FORSE, C. B. FORSE.
Miller, Forse & Co.,
SUCCESSORS TO
WM. MILLER & CO.,
LATE MILLER & RICKETSON,
221 AND 223
Liberty Street, Corner of Seventh,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
Old Monongahela Rye Whiskies and
Very Superior Old Cabinet.
BRANDIES, WINES, CIGARS, &c.
Moet & Chandon's Dry Imperial, Green Seal and White Dry Sillery.
Chas. Heidsick and Piper Heidsick.
G. H. Mumm's Extra Dry Champaigne.
Burton Bass Ale in hhds. and bbls.

Jos. S. Finch & Co.'s
189, 191, 193 and 195 FIRST AVEUNE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.,

Invite the attention of the Trade to the following large stock of GOLDEN WEDDING and FAMILY CIRCLE RYE WHISKIES, free and in bond. Each barrel bears the date of manufacture, and the Trade is requested to examine the age and quality, and prices will be made as low as any house on the continent:

DATE.	NO. OF BBLS.	BRAND.
April, 1865	60	Golden Wedding Rye.
September, 1866	30	do
June, 1869	500	do
September, 1869	135	do
October, 1869	61	do
November, 1869	500	do
December, 1869	400	do
January, 1870	152	do
February, 1870	388	do
March, 1870	319	do
June, 1870	246	do
July, 1870	271	do
September, 1870	200	do
October, 1870	208	do
November, 1870	190	do
December, 1870	96	do
January, 1871	108	do
March, 1871	150	do
April, 1871	125	do
June, 1871	100	do
July, 1871	125	do
September, 1871	200	do
October, 1871	247	Golden Wedding and Family Circle Rye Whisky.
November, 1871	269	
December, 1871	298	
January, 1872	357	do
February, 1872	310	do
March, 1872	462	do
April, 1872	454	do
May, 1872	167	do
June, 1872	665	do
July, 1872	650	do
August, 1872	275	do
September, 1872	303	do
October, 1872	355	do

BRANCH HOUSES:
No. 44 Lombard street, Baltimore.
No. 80½ Pearl street, New York.
No. 222 South Front street, Philadelphia.
San Francisco, California. 1p

WE MAKE ONLY STRICTLY PURE GOODS
White Lead,
Red Lead,
Litharge,
Potters' Lead,
Putty,
Colors.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO. STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD PITTSBURGH, PA.

☞ Every keg of our White Lead bears the following warrant, and we guarantee a degree of fineness and whiteness unsurpassed:

THIS PACKAGE CONTAINS
Pure White Lead........ 91 parts
" Linseed Oil........ 9 "
100
$25 IN GOLD will be paid to any one finding the contents of this keg different from the above analysis.
DAVIS, CHAMBERS & CO.

SOLD BY DEALERS EVERYWHERE.

NEW STOCK. FALL TRADE, 1872-73.
Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry and Clocks
AT WHOLESALE ONLY.
G. B. BARRETT & CO.,
NO. 60 FIFTH AVENUE, Pittsburgh,
tf (OPPOSITE MUSEUM.)

STENCILS
STEEL STAMPS,
BURNING BRANDS,
SEAL PRESSES,
CANCELLING and
RIBBON STAMPS,
STENCIL COLORS.
BRUSHES and ALL STENCIL MATERIALS,
WHOLESALE AT
W. A. BUNTING'S

The Daily Commercial.

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1872.

In his speech at Louisville, lately, Mr. Greeley, doing his best to please his Southern hearers, declared his conviction that in the days before the war he might have visited the South, and "no one would have laid a hand on him. The gentlemen would not have done it, and I do not believe they would have let the rowdies do it." Of course Mr. Greeley did not believe his own words, and the declaration is a good illustration of his method of dealing with facts. In 1865, in the *Tribune*, Greeley wrote, "Perhaps the rebels as a body, would have given, even one year ago, as large and as hearty a vote for hanging the writer of this article as any other man living." [*Parton's Life of Greeley, p. 512.*]

The National Board of Trade, composed of representatives from the principal commercial associations of the leading cities of the Union, is now in session in New York. The questions to be discussed by the convention embrace a wide variety of subjects, most of them having direct and practical relation to the commercial interests of the nation at large. The Board is composed of some of the most eminent and practical business men of the nation, and their resolutions and recommendations concerning the various matters to be brought before them for consideration, will undoubtedly receive the respectful consideration of Congress, and to some extent direct the action of that body in shaping the commercial legislation of the country.

The curious points of resemblance we have several times noted between the overturned Confederate conspiracy of which Greeley is the head and front, and that which Milton has described in stately verse, are further illustrated by the character of the "addresses" which are just now being issued from the various headquarters, National, State and local, of the defeated coalition. Notwithstanding that their unprincipled machinations have been turned into confusion worse confounded, the voice of the leaders is still for war. Unconsciously paraphrasing the language of the great poet, they cry:

> "What though the field be lost? All is not lost.
> The stern resolve, the unconquerable will,
> Immortal hate and study of revenge,
> Remain."

And this, from appearances, seems to be the sole motive, passion and inspiration left to them. Such is the animus of the party of "reconciliation."

The outspoken Greeley press continues to riddle Forney without mercy. One paper, which a few weeks ago lauded him to the skies for a man of granite-firm integrity, now contemptuously scoffs at him as "a professional harlequin," and says that "such back-somersaults as this party Jack can throw would secure him a fortune in a circus;" while another "Liberal" journal, which is evidently not without knowledge concerning the matter, declares that, "to be perfectly plain about it, Forney had both legs on one side of the fence on Tuesday, and would have jumped down on the Greeley side on Wednesday if Buckalew had been elected." From every quarter of the coalition he is pelted with derisive and insulting epithets by those whom he joined in the hour of their promised victory and deserted in the very moment of their defeat. Some days ago we said Forney mistook versatility for astuteness, and flexibility for strength. By this time he probably begins to doubt whether he has either insight or power.

A few days ago our telegraphic columns contained an account of the destruction of the office of the Raleigh, North Carolina, *Sentinel*, by explosion; a quantity of powder having, it was stated, been placed in the building by some scoundrelly miscreants. The editor of the paper is an intense Southern partisan, and therefore, as is quite natural, an ardent supporter of Horace Greeley. This being the case, the Confederate press at once jumped to the conclusion that the outrage was the work of Republicans, and that it was perpetrated in the interests of the re-election of President Grant. The prevalent impression in the city where it occurred, however, appears to be that the editor himself—who has been known to procure pretended attempts to have himself shot, for the sake of political effect—either did it himself or caused it to be done, for the same purpose. There was, it seems, a considerable insurance on the office, and it further appears that the malignant course of the paper toward the Republicans of North Carolina has helped rather than injured the party. This opinion that the destruction was effected at the instance of the editor himself, is said to be shared in by some of the most prominent and influential Democrats of that city. Of its correctness we do not, of course, undertake to judge. Still, it is worthy the study of those who sought to make political capital for Greeley out of the matter.

Apparently in nowise abashed by the successive reprobations they have met with at the hands of the people, the leaders of the "Liberal" coalition continue to misrepresent the policy and motives of the Republican party as flagrantly and persistently as ever. Thus, the principal Greeley organ of New England deliberately asserts that under the operation of the tariff, which it characterizes as "opposed to the proper and healthy growth of all domestic commerce and industry," our ocean shipping is fast disappearing; whereas the facts are that our shipping industries have for some time past shown a steady growth. The encouraging degree of activity prevalent in our iron ship yards is matter of universal knowledge; while as respects the construction of wooden vessels, Maine papers say that there is a much greater demand for ship timber than there has been for many years past, and that all the indications point to a general revival of ship building throughout New England next year. In the matter of steam vessels we already lead Great Britain, having, at the beginning of 1870, 3,499 vessels, aggregating 1,175,084 tons, while our great commercial rival had but 3,186 vessels, with a total tonnage of 1,111,375 tons. It is quite true that for a considerable period after the close of the war, the depredations of the rebel cruisers continued to be felt, in their effects. If, however, the spirit which set them afloat, and which is now endeavoring, by the assistance of such journals as that from which we quote, to obtain control of the government of the nation, can only be prevented from working the mischief on which it seems bent, a few years will witness the complete restoration of our mercantile marine.

GREELEY'S SENTIMENTALISM.

When Mr. Greeley set out from home on his recent electioneering tour through the West, he evidently expected to produce a great effect upon the popular mind by his explication and reiteration of the policy of amnesty. The cry certainly appeals to the weakest side of the American character. It is a good while now since reaction began among the people of the North in the direction of sympathy for the stricken and suffering South. Having forgiven the Confederates for their wrong, the people of the North rejoice to know that they are recovering from the natural effects of the war, and are beginning to prosper under the new conditions established by the abolition of slavery. And if it were true that the present administration had pursued a policy of proscription and general cruelty in the South, and that the people there do not to-day enjoy whatever advantages a policy of forgiveness and indulgence is adapted to afford, Mr. Greeley's watchword of amnesty might have proved favorable to himself and injurious to General Grant. Familiar with the history of relations between the North and the South, a majority of the people to whom Mr. Greeley appeals for their votes on such grounds are simply disgusted. They well know that, if there are bitter grievances at the South which might have been prevented by government action, or which would not exist if government had abstained from action, the ruling class of the late slave States are responsible for them. At the close of the war, though there was a decided current of opinion in favor of meting out severe punishment to a few ringleaders of the rebellion, the North was nearly unanimous in favor of treating the masses of the South with gentleness, or rather of forgiving them wholly. Thadeus Stevens's scheme of punishment by confiscation met with few supporters, and no method of punishing large numbers of those lately in arms against the government could have been devised which would not have been rejected by the North as impolitic. The North would have rejoiced to see them quietly and earnestly engage in the work of reconstructing themselves. But an opportunity to do so having been offered them by the military order of the President, the conventions or legislatures which assembled in the several Southern States began at once either to enact or to revive laws discriminating harshly and unjustly against the freedmen, for the evident purpose of punishing them for their sympathy with the Union in the struggle which had just closed. Mr. Greeley himself, referring to the members of these conventions, said: "They do not feel quite strong enough to whip the Union for their defeat, but they do feel able to punish the blacks, and no doubt a great many of them feel and say, 'We'll make these niggers realize that liberty is not such a very fine thing for them as they think it is.'" Nor have the people of the North forgotten—they would be silly if they did not remember—how, under President Johnson's rule of indulgence and clemency, hundreds of Union men and thousands of harmless colored men were murdered, and no person was ever called to account for their deaths. The horrible scenes witnessed in Memphis and New Orleans are still remembered, and while they suggest no reason against amnesty at the present time, they do suggest the folly and injustice of Mr. Greeley's sentimentalism, besides affording excellent reason why the freedmen, citizens of the United States, should not be handed over to the absolute control of their former masters. And this would be the result of a Democratic triumph in the person of Horace Greeley.

AMERICANS IN PARIS.

Who could have fancied that our Presidential elections would carry confusion into the social life of Paris? It has commonly been supposed that fashionable society in the French capital is perfectly independent of forms of government and political events, not only in other countries, but in France itself, so that no matter who reigns, or what may be the name of the existing rule, the fashionable people of Paris dance, talk and in other ways amuse themselves, caring as little for sublunary politics as for the changes of the moon. It is not so now, it seems. A French journalist states, in apparent sincerity, that the life of Paris is dependent on the presence of its American residents, and that their departure *en masse*, to attend to their electoral duties in the United States, has produced a most depressing effect upon Parisian society. For many years now it is only America, he says, that entertains Paris, and enables it to live in the splendid style which still imposes upon France and Europe. The great city some time ago consumed its revenues, and is no longer able with its own resources to do honor to its traditional luxury and legendary splendors. But, thanks to the Yankee, Paris has thus far sustained her rank in the world. Let the Yankee depart, her prestige must disappear, and she must descend to the rank of those fallen capitals, Venice, Naples, Turin, Moscow, and the rest. Lest the writer should be suspected of paradox or a sneer, he refers to facts in evidence of American ascendancy in Paris. Who have the finest *hotels* in the city? Americans—the Riggses, the Slidells, the Paynes, the Simonses, the Smiths, with many other "and sons" "and Co's." Who drive the sensational equipages in the Champs Elysees and in the *Bois?* Americans, always Americans. Americans are the chief patrons of the opera; an American woman, Mrs. E. M., has more diamonds than any other woman in Paris; Mr. Stewart, an American, buys more paintings and other objects of art than anybody else. Finally, the writer asks, who provides the largest marriage portions for the ancient names of the French aristocracy? and the answer is—"Young America, desirous of *decitizenizing* herself." But we cannot reproduce the entire argument by which the Frenchman seeks to establish his position.

Residence in the French capital, according to this writer, exerts a rather curious influence on the American race. While in the men it only draws out and makes more conspicuous the Anglo-Saxon character, it completely transforms the women into Parisians of the time. It afterward appears, however, that a transformation as regards externals chiefly is meant, as the writer accredits the American woman of Paris with certain traits not commonly found in her Parisian sisters. Instead of calumniating and disparaging one another, after the Parisian fashion, the American women of Paris defend and uphold each other zealously. They are champions of their sex, and the rash adventurer who attacks one of them soon has the "entire corporation" in pursuit of him. "This," the Frenchman says, "is a virtue, and French women would play a very different part in our country, if they had this solidarity." While criticising the Parisian-American woman's taste in dress, and some other faults, this Frenchman says she has two great qualities which compensate all defects and form the supreme attraction of her society. These are undeviating rectitude or perfect straightforwardness and absolute security in social intercourse. A part of the meaning of this commendation seems to be that she believes in herself, and therefore in others, and that she is not childishly afraid where there is no danger of being compromised. We may add that the "absolute security" of American women in American society is one of their traits which many foreigners find most difficult of comprehension, but which, once understood, they never forget.

A New Plan to Get Diamonds.

[From the New York World.]

A correspondent, speaking of Mr. James H. Martin's diamond foundry in Brooklyn, relates the case of a man named Charles John Williamson, of Greenbush, New York, who recently died of so novel a disease that a post-mortem examination of his body was made by Drs. Wood B. Thayer and Israel E. Heare. Several years prior to his death Mr. Williamson had suffered from enormous aggregations of adipose matter which accumulated in various portions of his body. About two years ago he began to grow lean, and finally wasted away almost to a shadow, this etietiepiperitribomenosis being unaccountably accompanied by swellings about the joints, upon which urate of soda was supposed to have been deposited, as is common in gout. Finally the man died in great agony, and the post-mortem examination showed that his joints were literally set with diamonds deposited, there by the unusual working of unassisted nature. The theory of Drs. Heare and Thayer was that the accumulated fat, in wasting away, had left the pure carbon, in which adipose matter is so rich, on the joints, where, while Mr. Williamson had lain unable to move in bed, it had crystallized into the purest diamond. His relatives did not mourn as those do to whom one leaves but an ordinary cadaver. The correspondent suggests that, as the human body is ultimately but carbonic acid, ammonia and water, cadavers should be adamantized by treating them first to a drying process to eliminate the water, then to an acid bath to neutralize the ammonia, and then hung up on a quiet nail to allow the carbon to crystallize.

Among the enterprises which are attracting considerable attention in upper Michigan just now is the manufacturing of the extract of hemlock for tanning purposes, or in fact the tannin of commerce, heretofore obtained principally through the use of oak bark. In this case it is obtained not only from the bark but also the boughs and foliage of the hemlock by steaming and pressing. It is thought that it can be produced at a much less cost than by the old process, and the liquid offered to tanners in much more convenient form, while for the tannin, or tannic acid of commerce, it will be far the best. If the liquid has anything like the merits which is claimed for it, the revolution which it will work in the tanning business can be easily anticipated. The principal tanneries of the country are located in forests far distant from slaughtering points, it being found far more convenient to transport the hides to the tanneries than the bark to the hides. If this product will do the work of tanning as well as it is done by the old process, its principal market will be on the Atlantic seaboards, where the Australian and South American hides are received, and the expense of constructing tanneries will be reduced from one-quarter to one-third, while the freight on it to the seaboard will not aggregate any more than the freights now average on the hides to the tanneries. Besides it will be of great advantage to all local tanneries throughout the country.

Lord Napier's address at the opening of the Social Science Congress in London is one of the sensations of the dull season. His Lordship boldly attacked the land question, and avowed opinions which will certainly not be received with exuberant sympathy by the majority of his order. He recognizes the social and political disadvantages of an excessive monopoly of land, and thinks England would be all the better for a repartition and diffusion of this description of property. He also counsels the abolition of the laws of primogeniture and entail. Although in the majority of instances proprietors might be expected, especially in the beginning of the new system, to devise their estates to their eldest sons, there would, he thinks, be a gradual tendency towards a different practice. The number of estates would gradually increase, and the benefits of a stake in the soil would be disseminated without any violent shock. This is something to hear from a member of the House of Lords; and Lord Napier's name, it may be presumed, will occur with some frequency in the "extra-parliamentary utterances" of the next month or two.

French duplicity, says a late Paris letter, is curiously exemplified by an allegation made, and not rebutted, about M. Gambetta's life. He has two lodgings. One in Rue Montaigne, where he receives the public generally, and especially his constituency and party friends. These lodgings are small, poorly furnished; some of the furniture is rickety. M. Gambetta dresses shabbily here. In Rue Roqueline he has a comfortable first floor, luxuriously furnished; here he lives, but only his most intimate personal friends are received here. It speaks illy for their delicacy to have betrayed his secret, as the revelation of this double life could have come only from one of them. Two households are kept by a great many men. In one their wife and family live; in the other their mistress and sometimes the children by her. I stumble almost every day upon these double households. How the men find money to support them is a mystery of Paris, whose secret I am unable to discover. Henri Rochefort had no less than six lodgings, but the reason of several of them was to enable him to escape arrest.

A letter from Bourgers (Thrace) in a Constantinople journal says: "The news from the interior of our *caza* is anything but pleasant. Brigandage is everywhere on the increase, and the ordinary traffic between the villages can only be carried on at the risk of life and property. In the villages themselves the same reckless disregard on the part of the authorities for the safety of the villagers is apparent. A forthnight since the inhabitants of Ghieuck-Sou held their annual fair, which was extensively patronized by the Mussulmans of the neighborhood. Armed soldiers paraded the streets, sword in hand, pillaging the shops and insulting and maltreating every one they met. A number of other persons, both Christian and Mussulman, were wounded seriously during this disgraceful affray, which at last assumed the proportions of an Irish faction fight. The villages of Stollow, Grammaticow, and Meryevo and other villages, have similar bad treatment to complain of on the part of the Turks frequenting their fairs. The caza of Hassick literally swarms with Circassian brigands, who hold the unfortunate villagers in constant dread of their lives."

The completion of the Australian overland telegraph lines is an important step toward girdling the earth with an electric belt. A telegraph message of twenty words can now be sent from London to Queensland for fifty dollars. The whole distance which such a message will travel is fourteen thousand miles, and it will reach its destination within thirty hours. A cable from San Francisco to Sydney would offer better facilities for the quick transmission of messages from the English capital to Australia than the eastern lines. With civilization retrograding in Japan, it is not likely that a cable to the island empire would pay as well as one connecting the Pacific cost with the future United States of Polynesia.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The movement of wheat has been augmented within the last three weeks, and the actual supply is about 5,000,000 bushels, against 8,700,000 in 1871, at the corresponding date. The export movement to Europe from seaboard ports has been, the last four weeks, double what it was for the four previous weeks.

There are to be very few of the unwashed left in Boston, for 1,412,671 baths were taken at the establishments provided therefor by the public during the summer months. No wonder they begin to talk about the necessity of dredging out the channel of Charles river.

Mr. Ross Winans, the Baltimore millionaire, left Newport on last week. He had but fourteen carriages and twenty-two horses there this season, but next season he will go better prepared to enjoy the beautiful drives of the island.

While the leading newspapers of the country have their regular news bureaus at Washington, which is really an important center for news during only a small part of the year, none of them have hitherto had an office in New York, which is always a focus of information. Now, however, the Boston *Advertiser* is to have a regular news bureau in that city.

At a Chicago restaurant the other night, supper, well attended by ravenous Chicagoans, was in full blast when the place suddenly became enveloped in Egyptian darkness. Most of the feeders, seeing the gas light out, took occasion to follow its example, and light out also.

Probably the largest pigeon-roost ever known in Maryland is now existing on the farm of William Schley, near Oakland, in Allegany county. The pigeons collect nightly on a tract of ground covered with alder bushes, occupying about six acres. The pigeons first appeared about ten days ago, in countless flocks.

The people of the Texas frontier having been robbed by savages for a number of years, the government has appointed Messrs. Thomas P. Robb and Richard H. Savage a commission to fix up the border question. *Similia similibus curantur.*

A hunting boat, weighing only fourteen and a half pounds, has been constructed by a Michigander for his personal use. It is made of ducking, with ribs of ash splints, fitting into loop sockets. He can fold it up and carry it on his back with his gun and provisions. In case a storm overtakes him on the water, he can run his boat ashore, take it apart, and put it up as a tent.

The Vermont Legislature is discussing a bill to abolish the death penalty. If the assassins could be persuaded to lead the way in this most desirable reform, the rest would be easy enough.

Prof. Helmholtz, one of the most eminent German scientists, advances the theory that the commencement of our planetary system, including the sun, must be regarded as an immense nebulous mass which filled the portion of space which is now occupied by our system, far beyond the limits of Neptune, our most distant planet.

The instantaneous lighting or extinguishing of gas lamps is now proposed to be effected by attaching a separate galvanic battery to each burner, and an apparatus for accomplishing this object has just been invented and successfully employed in England.

The imports at New York last week show a large decrease, both of dry goods and general merchandise, the total being less than six and three-quarter million dollars in foreign gold value.

The schoolmaster is certainly abroad in Ireland. The census of county Carlow, just published, shows a population of 51,650, out of whom 9,286 can read only, and 17,868 are wholly illiterate. Three persons can speak no other language but the Irish.

The Wisconsin marshes are yielding alternate crops of intermittent fever and cranberries to the extent of from two hundred to three hundred bushels to the acre.

Fort Wayne, Indiana, boasts a talking monkey. Naturalists are not quite agreed whether it is an improved development of an ape into an average Greeley Indianian, or an average Greeley Indianian on the wane to Darwinian first principles.

The October number of *McMillan's* contains an article on "Art and Morality," by G. A. Simcox, in which is this passage: "To the pure all things are pure: it is recorded of one of the best public men of America that even the *ballet* always filled him with religious rapture." Can any one give the name of this statesman who became religiously enraptured in such a curious way?

The phylloxera vastatrix is devastating the vineyards of Schaffhausen. Don't write to this office to know what a phylloxera vastatrix is; apply to the postmaster at Schaffhausen, who will be charmed to tell you.

Chicago's moral spasm is becoming violent. It is even suggested that Sunday newspapers be abolished.

The fashion of hanging handsome apartments with tapestry has been revived, much to the delight of antiquarians and upholsterers.

Oregon proposes to dispense with grand juries. There has been considerable dissatisfaction with this system of indictment, especially throughout the West, but no effective substitute seems yet to have been devised.

The following shows the space in square yards occupied by former exhibitions, and to be used in Vienna: London (Hyde Park), 1851, 94,000; Paris, 1855, 123,214; London, 1862, 222,316; Paris, 1867, 527,645; Vienna, 1873, 783,809.

A pair of grocer's scales were used in evidence in a recent murder trial in Louisville; so it will be seen that the scales of justice are not a myth.

It is a curious subject for philosophic reflection that the aspect of a modern fine lady often presents the features which characterized the wives of our barbarous forefathers in both periods of the Stone Age. They appear with the feathers and plumes on their heads which the early savage prized so much, as well as in the necklaces and earrings of his more refined successor, while rouge and paint supply the want of that woad on which the early savage set such store.

A few days ago some Indians offered for sale at the Puget Sound Bank, in Olympia, a considerable quantity of coarse gold dust—commonly called shot gold—and, on being asked where they obtained it, pointed toward the Cascade Mountains, in the direction of the Snoqualmie.

This is the way in which the cattle disease is stamped out in Germany. One day recently there died all of a sudden three cows on the farm of a peasant near Emisbuttce, with all the symptoms of the "cattle disease." Eighteen cows, which had been in contact with them, have been killed without delay and burned to cinders. All the meadows on which they had been in pasture have been staked off by the police.

There are four parishes in Louisiana, with a population of about 43,000 of all ages, colors and sexes, in which 4,000 barrels of whisky are required to meet the yearly demand. It has been estimated, upon a fair basis of calculation, that the consumers in these four parishes pay half a million dollars yearly for liquor and strong drinks—about three times the amount of their State and parish taxes.

The "Anti-Horse-Thief Society" of Illinois, Iowa and Missouri held a general meeting recently. The two thousand members of this order have had only two horses stolen in the last year, which were recovered and the thieves caught and convicted. This is a secret society, and its members know each other on sight.

Strange, but there are fashions in candy even. For years French candy has been the fashionable sort, and now the native manufactures, peppermint sticks and (can you believe it) *taffy* are most sought after by our sweet consuming belles.

A large number of rooms are already engaged at the public and private houses at Rye Beach, for next summer, the countless disappointments this year causing would-be visitors to speak in season.

Evansville, Indiana, has in course of erection a rail mill, and is now agitating the subject of putting up blast furnaces. There is an abundance of block coal within forty miles of the city, easily accessible by railroads already completed or soon to be finished. It is estimated that iron of good quality can be made at a cost of only $13 62 per ton. An effort is being made to organize a company to carry out this project.

Genius without taste, says Tilton, will often commit enormous follies; and, what is worse, it will not be sensible of them. Greeley and Tilton are both claimed as men of genius.

The farmers of New England are feeding their cows on sour apples. It is stated that they furnish excellent cider instead of milk. It is now proposed to feed them on hops in order to ascertain what sort of beer they will yield.

Cotton in California.

The Kern county (Cal.) *Courier* says of cotton and cotton culture in that portion of California: We have referred to the experiments being conducted in this vicinity in the cultivation of cotton so often that we now do so at the risk of the subject being considered a rather stale one by readers at a distance. Here, however, it is awakening a strong feeling of interest, the progress of the crop is carefully watched, the final results looked for with anxiety, and high hopes indulged as to the future agricultural progress of our valley, if successful. Since we last referred to this subject, the cotton fields still maintain the high promise we then noted. None of it has suffered injury from the insects, of which we hear some complaints in other places. The rapidity and luxuriance of its growth is remarkable, pointing unmistakably to its natural adaptation to this locality. Mr. Allen informs us that his crop is at least one month in advance of what it would have been if planted at the same time in his native State, South Carolina. Much of it is nearly five feet in height, and the branches interlocking across the rows. He finds it necessary in some places to stop this superabundant growth. He expects to commence picking in the early part of next month, and although his crop was planted very late—some of it in June—he confidently anticipates a yield double that of the ordinary average of the Southern States, if frost does not come earlier than usual. Altogether the prospects of the crop continue entirely favorable. Yesterday we examined it throughout. It looks well, and its even and regular appearance is remarkable.

The Resources of Japan.

A writer in *Blackwood's Magazine*, speaking from personal knowledge of the natural resources of Japan, says: In minerals the country is very rich. The precious and useful metals are found there in large quantities, as well as coal, and a few mines are already worked on an important scale. Rock crystal is abundant, pearls and corals are fished along the coast, but no diamonds, or indeed any other stones of value, have yet been found. We all know how able the Japanese are in metal working, especially in cutlery and gold and copper; we have but a general idea of the matchless finish and subtle delicacy of the handling, and of the talent which that handling reveals. With the skill which they have so long possessed, and with their capacity of imitation (let it be remembered that they built their first steam boat and its engine solely from a description in a Dutch book), it may be expected that they will soon produce all the hardware with which we now supply them. In manufactures generally there has not, thus far, been much development, though several European articles, such as window glass, grape wine, and beer are beginning to be made on a small scale. In the staple products of Japan, in lacquer, porcelain, and silk crape, no change can possibly be wished for; they are so perfect as they are that foreigners have not learnt to equal them. Indeed, the secret of good lacquer and of weaving silk with the same pattern on both sides has never been discovered outside Japan.

A Queer Invention.

At the Wisconson Fair, says a writer in the Chicago *Journal*, "one of the most laughter-provoking of the many 'patents' exhibited was a bedstead with a partition extending from the headboard about half way down the bed. The inventor claims that the object of this great invention is to prevent bedfellows from inhaling each other's breath. Doubtless, in some cases, the dividing line would be very desirable. Many were the jokes perpetrated on the 'patent divorce court,' as the new invention was called, and as all the married folks took a wide latitude in discussing the merits of the new arrangement, very many sharp hits and dubious puns were made at the expense of the invention, and at each other as well."

PERSONAL.

Miss Nellie Grant, U. S. Grant, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Borie will arrive from Europe this week in the Cunard steamer Scotia. The President's daughter, it is said, will make her *debut* in Washington this winter at a full dress ball, to be given in her honor by a distinguished lady of that city.

The London *Globe* has just made and proclaimed a grand discovery, after which we must divest ourselves of all respect and reverence for the memory of Lafayette. It appears from this veracious paper that he did not come to our assistance from pure and gallant and honorable motives. He had been some time in London, the guest of his uncle, then the French Ambassador, and had learned at his court certain secrets of the government, which he treacherously took to America and sold for the rank of Major General!

An English letter-writer says Mr. Stanley seems determined to destroy what respect was entertained for him in that country, and that his conduct is altogether unaccountable. His last *escapade* has caused much comment. He received and accepted an invitation to dine with the Fishmongers' Company, which is, as such things go, one of the highest social honors that can be conferred in London. The night comes and the other distinguished guests were in their place, but no Mr. Stanley, and he had not had even the common civility to send an excuse or explanation of his absence. This was considered so disrespectful to his hosts that the chairman of the evening publicly called attention to the fact. The great discoverer must be more careful.

Cordelia Howard, the original *Eva* in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," is married, and doesn't expect to *Eva* play again.

The latest sensation Josephine Mansfield has given New Yorkers was last Saturday morning, when she suddenly sailed away in the St. Laurent for Paris, being accompanied by Ella Wesner, the male character singer. Wesner had been tremendously advertised to open on Monday at the Theater Comique. The city was posted with her, by cuts, yet off she went, leaving manager and agent in the lurch. Her agent, Alston Brown, is many hundred dollars loser by her trip.

Madame Pauline Lucca is severely denounced in the Berlin play-bills as "contract breaking," by having departed for the United States, and this denunciation will have the effect of excluding her from all the theaters in Germany. Her children and parents have gone with her, but not her husband, from whom she has been separated. In a letter addressed to the *Framdenblatt*, Madame Lucca assigns as the cause of her departure from Berlin the persistent attacks made upon her by a cabal devoted to the interest of a rival prima donna (Madame Mallinger).

A Virginia negro, who left his home some forty years ago, went North, and subsequently settled in St. Louis. During this long interval he never heard of his mother and believed her dead. He was employed at the St. Louis Fair the other day, when he was confronted in the midst of the multitude by an old colored woman of seventy-five years of age, who recognized him as her long lost son, and falling upon his neck, kissed him and wept. She had come all the way from James river in her old age to hunt for her son, and found him as stated.

A dreadful disaster has overtaken a woman named Oiler, of Kansas. She was washing shirts last week on the "back stoop" of her residence when she received a letter from an uncle saying that she was one of a few heirs to three millions of dollars in Scotland. She hasn't been able to wash any shirts since.

For the benefit of people who are still puzzled about the personality of the novelist, "Ouida," it is now stated that that mysterious personage is Miss De la Rame, a middle aged, plain looking London lady, who "associates entirely with gentlemen, makes pets of various unsavory animals, surrounds herself with curious objects, keeps irregular hours, and generally impresses one as a cross between a sorceress and a lunatic."

In appearance Mr. Froude, the English historian, who is now on a visit to this country, is tall and handsome, being some fifty years of age. He has a wonderfully gentle voice, a pleasant face, and bright grey eyes.

Dog Eater, Ten Bears, Big Mouth, Heaps of Bears and George Washington, aboriginal gentlemen, who have been in business with their little hatchets on the frontier, are in Washington making arrangements to be civilized.

Mrs. Levi Woodbury, who was a belle in President Jackson's day, when her husband was Secretary of the Navy, spends her summers with her daughters, at her old home in Portsmouth, N. H., and may often be seen riding horseback alone in the suburbs of that delightful old town.

Deodorization of Offal from Slaughter-houses.

Numerous efforts have been made within a few years past to devise some means of deodorizing the material from which spring all the bad smells about slaughter houses. Some sixty patents have been granted in reference to this matter, all of which failed to do the work satisfactory. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* describes a process just put into operation at one of the largest slaughter houses in that city, which has been tested, and gave encouraging results. The journal named says:

The inventors of this system have been engaged for some time experimenting upon the different methods of burning coal to produce the maximum of heat with a minimum expenditure of fuel. The process consists of a peculiarly constructed furnace with a hot air chamber, in which the fuel is burned, pulverized as fine as smoke. By one operation all the tank stuff, the manure, and the escape steam from the tanks, which no condensers can render inoffensive, are absolutely deodorized. The manure is used as fuel in one of the fire-places, the steam from the tanks being decomposed by the heat of the furnace, passes off as an inodorous gas, while the tank stuff and all refuse animal matter are dried in the body of the furnace, a condition best fitting it for a fertilizer. The sixty to eighty per cent. of moisture in it, being evaporated without the slightest escape of effluvia, leaves, while the solid matter, with all its valuable fertilizing properties, is retained. On the visit to this furnace, yesterday, on its fifth day's work, attention was directed to the fact that, although this was a small furnace, erected simply to demonstrate a proposition, yet it was working nearly a ton per hour of tank offal, converting it to a perfect fertilizer. The furnace smoke-stack, through which all the gases escape, is but twenty-five feet high, and by standing on a platform near its top one could perceive little or no gases other than those which might proceed from the burning of pulverized coal. There was no stench whatever.

It is proposed to still further perfect the operation of the apparatus by connecting pipes from the rendering tanks, and passing the offensive gases through the furnace, thus entirely exhausting them.

Iron Ores in Spain.

In a recent communication to the foreign office, Mr. Mack, British Consul at Malaga, makes some statements respecting iron ores in Spain which are of considerable importance as determining the practibility of obtaining from that country supplies of ores suitable for smelting in British furnaces. Mr. Mack states that some most notable discoveries of iron ores have been made in Spain—of hematite in the district of Bilboa, and of the most superior magnetic in the province of Malaga. His object is to record more especially the value of the latter discoveries. He says that it is a subject of dispute as to the relative merits of these ores for the smelting purposes of the present day, as to which, for example, is most suitable for the Bessemer process—the test most generally applied. There are two most magnificent lodes or deposits in the district of Malaga, calculated to be of inexhaustible proportions. The first has supplied two large and important smelting works, with their corresponding rolling mills, for the last thirty years. The smelting has been carried on with charcoal from Spain and Tuscany, and the effect upon the deposit, although the extraction has been large, appears insignificant. The iron which has been produced has been always of the very finest quality and singularly malleable; so much so that it has generally, for some purposes, been puddled up and mixed under the hammer with a certain proportion of harder English pig iron imported for the purpose. This mine of magnetic ore belongs to two parties—half to a wealthy resident Spanish house, and the other half was purchased by an English firm from Glasgow; and they have since constructed three and a half miles of railway down to the sea, with a handsome iron pier sufficiently large to accommodate steamers of 1,000 tons to load alongside. They have since formed a company with £300,000 capital, and have started fairly at work. The mine is half way between Malaga and Gibraltar, at a place called Marbella, the importance of which will be greatly increased in a few years. The other discovery is quite recent, and although its vast proportions and merits are fully acknowledged, it has not yet been worked.

A Plucky American Defeats a Gang of Italian Robbers.

An American traveler named Stuyvesant had, not long ago, a desperate encounter with Italian bandits at Leone d'Oro, an infamous hostelrie in Florence, where he had been lured by an accidental acquaintance. The surroundings impressed him unfavorably, and he kept an "eye out." When he retired he looked to a revolver and pair of brass knuckles, and awaited developments. Nearly an hour elapsed without noise, when the sound of footsteps in the adjoining apartment attracted his attention. Pretending to sleep soundly, Mr. Stuyvesant heard the folding doors gradually drawn apart, and then the whispering of men's voices beside his bed. One said, "Don't fear, he is asleep," whereupon the gas was lighted. Two robbers of huge build and fierce expression met Mr. Stuyvesant's gaze. They examined his valise, and, having searched his coat pockets, when about to take a package of papers with them, the heroic foreigner bounded from his bed and demanded an explanation. A dagger was instantly aimed at him; but the American disposed of his assailant by a shot which penetrated the latter's shoulder blade. The other robber brandished his stiletto furiously and aimed a terrible blow at the stranger's heart, which he parried with his right arm, receiving a simple flesh wound. A blow from the brass knuckles brought the villain to the floor. He then wished to see the landlord, and presenting his pistols, bade him keep quiet while he unlocked a window. From the window he jumped upon a wooden building and thence to the street. The police were aroused, the house confiscated, and a number of important arrests made.

The National Interest Account.

At the present time there are outstanding $1,357,013,000.00 of government bonds bearing six per cent. interest. There are also $414,567,300.00 of bonds bearing five per cent. interest. Both classes of bonds amount to $1,771,580,300.00. The principal and interest are both payable in coin. The semi-annual interest on these bonds must be provided for by taxation in some form, and is a real burthen on the capital and labor of the country. The portion of the debt on which the interest is payable in lawful money, or currency, is small. There are certificates of indebtedness at 4 per cent., there is the navy pension fund at 3 per cent., and there are 3 per cent. certificates, amounting in all to $21,263,000.00. During the faithful administration of President Grant, bonds to the amount of $284,541,659.00 have been purchased and canceled. Of course the interest on these ceases, and so much of the burthen of the national debt is lifted from the people. The prosperity of the country during the past four years has been very great, and if the wise and prudent rule of the Republican party can be continued four years more, the nation will be rich and strong. By that time the national debt will have been so reduced that its burthen will be very little felt.

A Dog Question.

The French Society for the Protection of Animals is divided on the question whether dogs should be made to work or not. The editor of a journal published by this society considers idleness as injurious to dogs as to men, and, as a contrast with what he considers the wretched existence of unemployed dogs, quotes the instance of four honest workmen he has seen at the marble quarries of Barneres de Bigarre earning their livlihood by turning an immense wooden wheel, which is the motive power of some machinery used for sawing marble. The eldest of those good dogs and true is Cesar le Gris, a brown bull-dog, who carries off his twelve years, seven of which have been spent in his present employment remarkably well. His master taught him his business by himself turning the wheel on all fours. Negret is almost as old as his comrade, and possesses the same estimable qualities. He belongs to the respectable corporation of shepherd dogs. Cesar le Noir is in the prime of life and something of a *viveur*, but a good workman. Faraud, a shepherd's dog of unexceptional happy disposition, is extremely intelligent, but has one fault—he "attitudinizes." When spectators are present he is apt to turn the wheel with breathless haste, only to let it rest when left to himself. Each of the comrades work four hours a day on two meals of dog biscuits.

Strychnia for Blindness.

A German physician has just published a report of a number of cases in which he has, by the use of strychnia, restored sight to patients sufferering from decay of vision or from blindness. Strychnia, as is well known, is a deadly poison, but it has a wonderful effect in stimulating the nerves, and he found that in diseases of the optic nerve, whether functional or organic, its operation was alike speedy and efficacious. The quantity used is of course exceedingly small—one-fortieth of a grain—mixed with water, and this solution is not to be swallowed, but is injected under the skin of one of the arms, which seem to render the result more remarkable. This remedy has also been tried by oculists elsewhere, and with marked success.

REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

National.

FOR PRESIDENT,
GEN. ULYSSES S. GRANT, of Illinois.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. HENRY WILSON, of Massachusetts.

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Our Bodily Infirmities.

Physical infirmities are the lot of all. Millions are always sick. No man, woman or child is uniformly in perfect health. Much, however, of the sickness and suffering which render life a burden to so many of our fellow beings is due to carelessness and neglect. A mighty antidote to the leading causes of disease has been provided. It is as harmless as it is efficient. No poisonous drug enters into its composition. It is an undefiled stimulant, tonic and aperient, of which every ingredient is vegetable. This unexceptionable preventive and restorative medicine is not "a new thing under the sun." Hostetter's Stomach Bitters will soon have been before the world a quarter of a century, and it is not too much to aver that thousands, aye, tens of thousands, are now using it who would have been in their graves years ago had they not been strengthened and sustained by this wholesome stimulant. The rapidity with which minor ailments often become, when neglected, obstinate diseases, is well known. This tonic is famous for the immediate check which it gives to these breeders of deadly disorders. The sensation of languor, the sick headache, the nervousness, the indisposition to exertion, the nausea, the confusion of brain, the physical debility, which are intended to premonish us of the approach of serious danger, are invariably removed by a few doses of the bitters. The fame of the preparation as a genuine specific for dyspepsia, billious complaints, malarious fevers, rheumatism and chronic debility, is as wide as the world; and in these days of infamous charlatanism, when fierce catbartics, that rob the invalid of the last remnants of his strength, are advertised as invigorants (!), it is indeed a blessing to mankind that Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are everywhere procurable, and everywhere popular.

FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH
HAIR RESTORER
It will change any Gray Hair to
ITS FORMER YOUTHFUL COLOR IN FROM THREE TO SIX APPLICATIONS.

and suits all shades of color and complexion.
It will not stain the Hands, Scalp or Clothing. It contains no sediment, is perfectly clear and harmless, leaves no sulphur or other bad smell on the hair, but is

DELIGHTFULLY PERFUMED.

As a Hair Dressing THE FOUNTAIN OF YOUTH has no equal; it makes the hair rich in appearance, glossy, and curly. It is warranted to remove Dandruff, which is so destructive to the roots of the hair, also the heat and humors of the scalp, and arrests the falling out of the hair; allays itching of the scalp; rendering the harshest hair soft and lustrous, and keeps the head DELIGHTFULLY COOL AND AGREEABLE.

JOSEPH FLEMING, Agent,
84 Market street, corner Diamond.

VOICE LOZENGES,
THE CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY FOR COUGHS, COLDS AND AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT.

These Lozenges are the most efficacious and pleasant ever yet introduced to the public and are especially recommended to Public Speakers, Singers and others who are predisposed to Affections of the Throat. Imported and for sale in dozen Boxes and 1 lb. Bottles, by

George A. Kelly & Co.,
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
Chartered in 1862.

Open daily from 9 to 4 o'clock, and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
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DRY GOODS.

NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
DRY GOODS.

Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.

Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new Fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety.
Cashmeres, Drade France, Biretts, Empress Cloths, Cretonnes and Merinos in all the New Cloth Shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantines.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Broche Shawls and Ottoman Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
Ponson's celebrated Black Mantilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens for Trimmings, &c.
A choice stock of New French and English Chintzes.
Irish Linen and Damask Table Linens.
Blankets and Flannels.

118 and 120 Federal Street,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

EDUCATIONAL.

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MILITARY ACADEMY,
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(FOR BOARDERS ONLY).

Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 4th. Thorough instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Practical Sciences, the Classics and English. For Circulars apply to CHAS. H. PAULSON, Esq., No. 73 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

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ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY,
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The Fall Session of this School will open MONDAY, September 9. Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the Book Stores or the Seminary. Application for admission can be made after August 30.
HANNAH E. DAVIS, }
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United States Law Association
AND
COLLECTION UNION.
J. M. GAZZAM, Director.
PENNSYLVANIA.

Collections made and legal business transacted in all parts of the United States, Canada and Europe.
Offices, 96 Fifth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

HOLTZMAN & WEIDERHOLD
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
MOSQUITO BARS,
CURTAIN GOODS
And BEDDING,
NO. 100 THIRD AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Concrete Walks
This Concrete is a Success. Does not Disintegrate, is not injured by Frost or Heat.
FOR STREET CROSSINGS,
CARRIAGE WAYS,
SIDEWALKS, &c.
IT IS UNEQUALLED BY ANY WALK LAID.
Work done by us can be seen at 354 Penn street, Allegheny Cemetery, Dr. Reiter's, 315 Penn street, and other places.
W. B. LUPTON & CO.,
354 PENN STREET.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
During the present week I will be in receipt of some of the largest invoices of
TEAS
Ever brought to this city, which added to my present stock comprises in GREAT VARIETY
GUNPOWDERS,
IMPERIALS,
YOUNG HYSONS,
HYSONS,
OOLONGS,
SOUCHONGS and JAPANS,
From Lowest to Choicest Grades.
Samuel H. Baird,
112 SECOND AVENUE.

GET THE BEST.
Howe Standard and Sampson Standard
SCALES.
Warehouse and Mill Trucks, Tucker's Patent Alarm Till, Grocers' Fixtures. Scales repaired.
W. A. McCLURG
63 Wood street.

WHEAT—CHOICE
Amber and Red Winter Wheat,
In store and to arrive. For sale by
DANIEL WALLACE,
353 LIBERTY STREET.

DRY GOODS.

The Great Dress Goods and Dry Goods House!
A. W. ERWIN & CO.,
172 and 174 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
Don't Pay Advanced Prices, we Sell as Cheap as Ever!

FALL, 1872
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2d.
McELROY & DICKSON,
54 WOOD STREET
OPEN THIS DAY,
BLACK AND COLORED
Velveteens.
Prince of Wales Cloth,
Fancy Moleskin,
Brown Corduroys,
Drab Corduroys.
RED OPERA FLANNELS,
BLUE OPERA FLANNELS,
PLAID FLANNELS,
IN EASTERN AND DOMESTIC STYLES.
WASHINGTON MILLS
Shawls and Scarfs,
WOOLEN YARNS, &c.,
To which the Attention of the Trade is Invited.

FALL, 1872!
M. Mentzer & Son,
94 MARKET STREET.
AN ELEGANT LINE OF
FALL GOODS,
NOW OPEN.
New Dress Goods,
New Shawls,
New Scarfs,
CASSIMERES,
Waterproof Cloths.
BIG BARGAINS
IN
COUNTRY FLANNELS
AND
BLANKETS.
CALL AND EXAMINE OUR STOCK.
Mentzer & Son,
MARKET STREET.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DISSOLUTION.
The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm name of BURKE & BARNES, was dissolved on the 1st inst. [illegible]
EDMUND BURKE,
THOMAS BARNES.
October 15, 1872.

IN RETIRING FROM THE FIRM OF BURKE & BARNES, [illegible]
EDMUND BURKE.
October 15, 1872.

FLANNELS AND JEANS.
The attention of JOBBERS is directed to our large stock of [illegible]
Flannels and Jeans,
At prices which [illegible]
S. Bradley & Sons,
WOOLEN MANUFACTURERS,
River Avenue, below Suspension Bridge.

JOS. A. MOORE. JNO. C. MOORE.
JOS. A. MOORE & BRO.
Stock, Bond and Note Brokers,
No. 10 Blackford's Block, Indianapolis, Ind.
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

SEMPLE'S
SPECIALTIES
FOR TUESDAY MORNING.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Dark 4-4 Chintzes,
Formerly Sold at 18c.
AT 12½ CENTS,
Fall Dress Goods.
AT 25 CENTS,
FIGURED REPPS,
For Ladies' and Gent's Wrappers.
AT 25 CENTS,
Heavy Twilled Flannel.
EXTRA GOOD BARGAINS IN
BLACK ALPACAS,
PLAID DRESS GOODS,
VERY CHEAP, AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

Opened This Day,
BY
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
MARKET STREET.
20 CASES RIBBED AND PLAIN
SHIRTS AND DRAWERS,
IN WHITE AND MIXED.
Barred Dress Flannels,
REPELLANTS,
In all the Various Mixtures, and Full Lines
WOOLEN GOODS, SCARFS,
HOODS, SACQUES, VESTS,
GENT'S BUCK GLOVES,
FELT TOPPED GLOVES,
BUCK AND SHEEP GAUNTLETS,
LADIES' AND GENT'S CLOTH AND BERLIN GLOVES,
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WOOL AND MERINO HOSIERY.
WOOL HALF HOSE,
SHAKER SOCKS,
SHOULDER SHAWLS,
CROTCHED SACQUES,
FELT SKIRTS,
Including Late Novelties, not shown before in this market.
We will Open on Wednesday, the 16th, a Limited Lot of
Barred Dress Flannels,
Which we offer to the Trade at a Decided Bargain.
WHOLESALE ONLY.
77 and 79 Market St.

FALL STYLES
SILK, FUR AND WOOL
HATS.
Newest Styles,
Largest Stock,
Lowest Prices.
R. H. PALMER'S
Hat House.

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
E. EDMUNDSON & SON'S,
55 MARKET STREET.

Gas Fixtures!

We are just in receipt of our FALL STOCK OF GAS FIXTURES, comprising all the Latest Designs and Colors. Also, the NEW STYLE GLASS CHANDELIERS, for Dwellings, Churches, Halls, &c., which we are offering AT FACTORY PRICES, Wholesale and Retail.
Weldon & Kelly,
Plumbers and Gas Fitters,
147 WOOD ST.

NEW ESTABLISHMENT,
193 LIBERTY ST.,
FOR THE MANUFACTURE OF
Marbleized Mantels,
Of Various Designs, Sizes and Colors.
HOT AIR FURNACES, [illegible]
JAMES OLD.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS—WE ARE IN [illegible]
JNO. A. RENSHAW & CO.,
Corner Liberty and Ninth Streets.

DRY GOODS.

AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
A Large and Attractive Stock of
NEW GOODS
In Retail Departments,
ON
FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS.
DRESS GOODS.
Velveteens,
Waterproofs,
Cassimeres,
Flannels,
Blankets,
Comforts,
Quilts,
AT THE LOWEST PRICES,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

DRY GOODS.

For First and Second Floors,
AT
WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
Devoted Entirely to Retail
AN ATTRACTIVE STOCK OF
Fall Millinery,
In All the Latest Novelties,
LADIES' TWO-BUTTONED
KID GLOVES
FALL GLOVES
For Ladies', Gents' and Children's Wear,
NEW LACE VEILS
UNDERWEAR.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR,
GENT'S UNDERWEAR,
CHILDREN'S UNDERWEAR,
HOSIERY, of all kind
SHAWLS AND SKIRT
A Complete Stock in All Departments,
Wholesale and Retail
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny

239 AND 241 LIBERTY STREET.
ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DRY GOODS
Notions and Small Wares.
Largest and Best Stock in this Market, at Lowest Eastern Prices.
SOLE AGENTS FOR
Fullerton's Greenville and Endale Barred Flannel

M'CORD & CO.
131 WOOD STREET.
1872. FALL TRADE, 1872.
IN
HATS, CAPS
AND FURS.
The Largest and Most Complete Stock
EVER BROUGHT TO THIS CITY,
NOW OPEN AND FOR SALE
AT
131 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH.
M'CORD & CO.

PHILADELPHIA.

Materials for Decorations
NOW OPENING BY
WALRAVEN,
719 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA.
FIGURED SILK FABRICS,
VERT DE REIN,
ROSE CRIMSON,
GOLD ARUNDEL,
METTERNICH GREEN,
SAXON BLUE,
With imported Trimmings to match.
Gobelin Tapestries for Curtains and Furniture Coverings, in Sets.
A Full Line of all shades of ALL-WOOL and SILK SATEENS, with PASSEMENTERIE BORDERS FOR TRIMMINGS.
Lace Curtains,
Of Special Designs, from $10 to $75 per pair.

CHRISTY & ROCAP,
WHOLESALE DEALERS AND SHIPPERS OF
Fresh and Salt Oysters,
308 SOUTH DELAWARE AVENUE,
PHILADELPHIA.
[illegible]
GEORGE CHRISTY. ISAAC H. ROCAP.
[illegible]

A. H. FRANCISCUS & CO.,
No. 513 Market Street, Philadelphia.
We have Opened for the FALL TRADE, the Largest and Best Assorted Stock of
PHILADELPHIA CARPETS,
[illegible]
SOLE AGENTS FOR THE
Celebrated American Washer,
PRICE $5.50.
THE MOST PERFECT AND SUCCESSFUL WASHER EVER MADE.
AGENTS WANTED FOR THE AMERICAN WASHER [illegible]

PANCOAST & MAULE
PHILADELPHIA, Pa.
IMPROVED CAST IRON
RADIATORS
SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

B. K. JAMISON & CO.,
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Transact a general Banking and Exchange Business, including Purchase and Sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, etc., on Commission.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
Send for Price List of Building Material. The Lowest Prices in the Market [illegible]

FARM FOR SALE,
Or Exchange for City Property.
[illegible]
ISAAC M. PENNOCK.

GRAND OPENIN
On Thursday and Friday Next,
NEWEST STYLES
Cloaks,
Talmas,
Sacque
FALL SUITS in all the Popul
Styles.
Cashmere Polonaises,
Ottoman Shawls and Scarfs,
New Hats, Bonnets and Feather
New Trimmings and Lace Good
New Underwear, Gloves an
AT
EATON'S
TRIMMING STOR
17 FIFTH AVENUE.

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LOCKWOOD & CO
BANKERS,
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Transact a General Banking business, including the purchase and sale of Government and State Bonds, Railroad Stocks, and other Securities on COMM

THOS. J. POPE & BR
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PIG IRONS, RAILS, OLD IRON, COPPE
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John W. Mason & Co.,
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DAILY PRICE LIST.
H. & A.C. Van Bei
"THE WINE MERCHANTS,"
1,310 CHESTNUT ST., PHILADELPHI
Prices of Champagne, (In Currency.)
[illegible]

Jno. P. Dear
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
HARDWARE
81 WOOD STREET,
AGENT FOR
[illegible]

J. & H. PHILLIP
Manufacturers and Dealers in
OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES,
[illegible]

Fairbank's Standard
SCALE

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

Orders Executed for the Purchase and Sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Commercial Banking Company, ALLIANCE, OHIO.

The undersigned have formed a Copartnership under the above name to transact

A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,

AT ALLIANCE, OHIO, and will give careful and prompt attention to all business entrusted to them.

Special attention will be given to Collections in ALLIANCE, CANTON, MASSILLON, SALEM, LEETONIA, COLUMBIANA, NEW LISBON, and all other points in this part of Ohio.

Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

Reference—Tradesmen's National Bank.

DAVID MORGAN, W. D. REES,
C. C. MANFULL, H. P. McINTOSH,
R. W. TEETERS, Cashier.

GEO. B. HILL....C. HANSON LOVE....JAS. N. HILL

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

No. 58 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh, Pa.,

Buy and Sell on Commission All Kinds of

STOCKS, BONDS, MORTGAGES, GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEGOTIABLE PAPER, &C., &C.

Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

PASSAGE TICKETS by the National Line, comprising some of the largest Steamships afloat, from or to London, Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

DRAFTS, payable on demand in any part of England, Wales, Ireland and Scotland, and AT LOWEST RATES.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President..........DAVID GREGG

Directors.

WM. WILLS, PHILIP BENTEL,
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JAMES T. BRADY, HON. ROBT. McKNIGHT,
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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

TThs

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS.

We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Inclined Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 8's at 90 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
BANKERS,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

WEDNESDAY EVENING, October 16, 1872.

In the settlement of October bills merchants report collections as slow and cash scarce. Houses who have always been ready with checks on presentation of bills are now asking time and in many cases can give only their promises to pay at thirty and sixty days in satisfaction of their obligations. This paper is now coming in on the banks in plentiful quantities for discount, the holders in turn finding it impossible to meet their October bills without realizing on paper received in settlement. The banks are doing their utmost to carry their customers through, and are loaning funds freely. There is no appearance of a concession as to rates.

—Western Pennsylvania and Ohio districts are feeling severely the decline in the price of wool. During the summer, when wool opened at 75 cents per pound, we urged upon our farmers to sell, as it was probably the top of the market; but, deluded by the experience of the former season, they held for higher prices; instead of an advance, prices have been receding all summer, and are now lower than at any time during the year. No. 1 pulled is quoted at 40 to 45 cents, and American full blood Merino at 57 to 60 cents per pound.

Manufacturers are waiting for still lower prices. Large auction sales of woolen goods in the East, by manufacturers who were compelled to raise money, realized, it is estimated, about 75 per cent. of actual cost. During last July we frequently pointed out that the inevitable result would be that wool would sell next season at 30 cents.

The clip of Washington county is estimated as worth $1,500,000 at 70 cents. Bankers familiar with that trade, report not one-tenth of that amount sold, the rest being stowed away in barns and warehouses, the farmers in the meantime paying storage and insurance, losing the interest on their money, or worse—still paying interest to carry their stock and facing a market that has already declined fifty per cent., and which will probably go lower. Were the wool now stored in the Western tier of counties marketed and the proceeds put into circulation we should have a rebound from the closeness of the present money market, and its beneficial influence would be felt throughout the whole of the western portion of the State.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 16, 1872.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
Gold	112⅞	112⅞	113⅛	113⅛	113
Canton		95			
Western Union Tel.	76	76⅛	76⅛		
Quicksilver		43⅜			
Pacific Mail	87	87	87⅛	87⅛	87
Adams Express		94			
Wells, Fargo Express		86			
American Express		70			
United States Express					
New York Central	95	95	95⅛	95	95⅛
New York Central Scrip					
Erie	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	51⅛	50⅞
Reading		115⅛			
Michigan Central					
Michigan Southern	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛	90⅞
Illinois Central					
Cleveland and Pittsb'h		89⅛			
Chicago and Northwest	73⅛	74	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛
Do. preferred		88⅛	88⅛	88⅛	88⅛
Rock Island	111⅛	111⅛	111	111⅛	111
St. Paul	57⅛	57⅛	57	57⅛	57⅛
Do. preferred	76	76	76	76	76
Wabash		73	72		
Do. preferred					
Fort Wayne	94	94	94⅛	94	94
Ohio and Mississippi	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
Chicago and Alton		111⅛			
Do. preferred		114			
Boston, Hartford & Erie		8⅛			
Harlem		114⅛			
New Jersey Central		102			
Union Pacific	39⅛	39⅛	40⅛	40⅛	39⅛

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morn.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116⅛	116⅛	116⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1862	116	116	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1864	116	116	115⅞
U. S. Bonds of 1865	116	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114⅛	114⅛	114⅛
10-40s	108⅛	108⅛	108⅛
New 5s	110⅛	111	110⅞
Gold	112⅞	112⅞	113⅛
Currency 6s	113⅛	113⅛	113

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	112⅞
United States 6s of 1881	116⅛
United States 5-20s of 1862	116
United States 5-20s of 1864	116
United States 5-20s of 1865	116
United States 10-40s	108⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114⅛
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114⅛
Currency Pacifics	113⅛

—The Secretary of the Treasury has officially notified the officers of customs throughout the country that as the law now stands no stamps are required on any official document or paper issued by an officer of the United States government, or on bills of lading, bills of sale of vessels, bonds given at custom houses, charter parties, entries of goods, wares and merchandise for consumption or warehousing, withdrawal entries, manifests, powers of attorney, marine protests, receipts or other similar documents.

—The earnings of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, main stem and branches, in the month of August, are reported at $1,353,976, against $1,147,241 in the same month of last year.

—The New Jersey Central, in an official circular to its stockholders, states the gross traffic from January 1 to October 1, 1872, at $5,339,000 (a part of the last month being estimated), the expenses in the same period, $3,168,000, and the net earnings, $2,171,000.

—William Ward, No. 22 Broad street, New York, quotes stock privileges as selling for one per cent. cash, bonus, on thirty days' time, and one to one and a half per cent. bonus on sixty days, at the following variations from the market price of the securities named:

	Puts.	Calls.
Central and Hud	1 to 1½ below.	1 to 1½ above.
Lake Shore	¾ to 1 below.	1¼ to 1½ above.
Northwestern	1½ to 2 below.	1½ to 1½ above.
Ohio and Miss	1½ to 2 below.	1½ to 2 above.
Rock Island	1 to 1¼ below.	1 to 1½ above.
St. P., com. & pfd.	1 to 1½ below.	1½ to 2 above.
Union Pacific	1 to 1½ below.	2 to 2½ above.
Wabash	½ to ¾ below.	1½ to 1½ above.
West Union Tel.	1½ to 2 below.	2 to 2½ above.
Han. and St. Jo.	1 to 1½ below.	2½ to 3 above.
Gold ¼ for 30 days,		
1 for 60 days	1 to 1½ below.	1 to 1½ above.

The above rates all imply first-class names.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn'a Central	58⅛	Lehigh Valley R. R.	58⅛
Phila. and Erie	25⅛	North Penna R. R.	49
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	United Co's of N. J.	125
Catawissa	54⅛	Schuylkill Navigat'n	144
Oil Creek & Alle'y R.	54	Reading	57

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1872.

REMARKS—The market thus far during the week has ruled remarkably uniform, with but little or no changes to note in prices of all leading articles. In perishable articles there are daily and even hourly changes, and so rapid are the *bona fide* transactions that quotations are difficult to obtain.

Flour, always a leading article in the market, continues firm and unchanged in price. The supply of prime western brands is still reported short of the demand, whilst common and medium grades are at a "discount" just now.

Wheat continues in good demand for white and amber, the mills taking all prime lots offered. Red winter is a favorite with country millers, who are large purchasers.

The oats market is rather more firm, and we cannot reduce our former quotations.

Shelled corn is a shade better in consequence of its scarcity.

Rye is in light supply, with the demand limited. The market is quiet and unchanged.

Barley is reported quiet and prices nominal. Sales two cars medium at 85c; prime choice 90@95c.

Groceries are reported firm and unchanged in price with the exception of syrups, which we advance 5c per gallon all round.

Bacon and provisions continue in fair demand. Below will be found some changes in the rates, which will index the market correctly for the present.

Butter—The market at present contains "all sorts," which command a variety of prices, as to the manner it is put up and the quality of the article offered for sale.

Eggs are in good demand, with prices slowly advancing.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received during the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	10,202	9,094	19,296
Apples, bbls	559	860	1,419
Cheese, bxs	1,943	1,963	3,906
Corn, sks	2,554	2,608	5,162
Wheat, sks	4,812	3,002	7,814
Barley, sks	5,370	5,208	10,578
Rye, sks	2,994	312	3,306
Oats, sks	11,022	5,070	16,092
Butter, pkgs	143	226	369
Bacon, pcs	4,817		4,817
Bacon, trcs	202	108	310

Below will be found the wholesale rates of the market unless otherwise noted:

APPLE BUTTER—New apple butter is in the market, and sells readily at 48@50c ₩ gallon. Little old on sale.

ASHES—We find no cause to alter our figures, and report a good trade demand at the following figures: Soda ash, common, 4¼@5c; refined 6@6½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; arsenic 3½@4c; pots 10c; pearls 11@11½c.

BUTTER—Receipts 47 packages. There is an active demand for choice roll and prime packed, the ruling rates for best grades being 20, 25@28c ₩ lb. Low grades not wanted.

BROOM CORN—Sales, as to condition and quality, at 4@7c.

BEANS—Old beans are about "played out," and few new, if any, have come on the market. Stocks are reported light, with sales of prime white navy at $2 75@3 00 per bushel; common, $1 50@2 00.

BEESWAX—The market was very quiet, with small sales at 35@36c ₩ lb.

BANNER BAKING POWDER—We are reported sales at the following rates and a fair market reported: ¼ lb cans $1.75 per dozen; ½ lb cans $3.75 per dozen; 1 lb cans $9.00 per dozen.

CHEESE—Receipts 496 boxes. The market is reported rather stronger with rates as follows: Goshen 16@16½c; Factory 14@15c; Dairy 13@13½c; Switzer 15@16½c.

CHESTNUTS—Supply in excess of demand and prices nominal at $4,00@4,25 per bushel.

VINEGAR—Pure cider vinegar, for table and pickling use will fetch 17@18c per gallon.

CEMENT—The market shows no change in prices. We quote as follows: Basson's Hydraulic $2 00@2 25 ₩ bbl; Louisville $2 50@2 75; Rosedale $4@4 25; calcined plaster, $4 25@4 50 ₩ bbl.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—Some coming in, but prices have not yet been established.

DUCKS—Wild ducks are arriving in light supply—the first of the season—and dressed command $3 50 ₩ dozen; undressed, same figures.

CRANBERRIES—There are a number of varieties on the market, all claiming to be A No 1, and as we are not disposed to puff one at the expense of the other, we simple give quotations: Best cultivated berries $14 00@15 00 per lb.; choice cultivated, $12 00@14 00; longer grades $10 00@11 00.

CANDLES—Following are the rulings of the market: Moulo held firmly at 12c per lb; Stearine, full weight, 16c; 14 ounces, 10½c; star, 14 ounces, 21c per pound.

COUNTRY LARD—Regular sales in a small way were made at 8½@9c per pound.

CONCENTRATED LYE—The market remains quiet and unchanged, with sales at $8 00 per case.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—There have been some slight changes in the market, which were noticed yesterday. They are as follows: Sugar cured hams 18c; sugar cured shoulders 11c; plain shoulders 8½c; sides, rib, 12c; sides, clear, 12½c; clear 13c; breakfast bacon 20c; dried beef 20c; mess pork $16; ham sausage 10c. Lard in tierces 10c; refined 10c.

MINCE MEAT—The market is reported improving with sales of choice brands at 12c per lb.

FISH—The market continues to rule firm and sales are reported at the following rates: White fish, $5 50 per half bbl; Mackerel, No 1 shore, $20@22 per bbl; No 1 bay, $17@18; No 2 shore, medium, $12; extra $14; No 3 large, in small packages, $4 75 and $4 in bbls; new codfish, $6 50@7 for medium; new Labrador split, $8 50; new Labrador, round, $7.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,030 barrels. The supply is not equal to the demand. This is owing principally to the blockade on our railroads, as they have more freight than they can possibly attend to. Dealers have been obliged to wait thirty and forty days for flour from Dayton, Ohio, and Richmond Indiana. Fancy brands of white wheat flour are expected to advance, as districts where this grade of wheat is grown cannot supply all the Eastern and Middle States. This market will have to depend principally on western sources for the bulk of their supplies. We now confirm what we said about the quality of the new spring wheat, which is superior to any for years past. Prices still remain the same, but an advance is looked for at any day on fancy brands. We quote store lots as follows: Rising Sun, $8 00; Ford's best, $7 60; Penn Mills, bags, $8 80; Minnesota Island, $8 25. Rye flour $5 25. Oat meal, $8 00.

FEED—Prices are unchanged, with regular sales at the following figures: Middlings $1 75@1 80; second, $1 35; shorts $1 00; chopped corn and oats $1 40; chopped corn $1 35; chopped rye $1 80; bolted corn meal 75c per bush.

HONEY—There is a fair trade demand at 23@25c ₩ lb.

GRAIN—The receipts of wheat, corn, oats, and rye for the past twenty-four hours foot up as follows:

Wheat, sacks	510	Corn, sacks	612
Oats, sacks	765	Barley, sacks	1,456

The market prices remain unchanged, though there is a better inquiry for good brands of wheat, but an unchanged quotations. The ruling rates. All fall lots of white and amber find ready sale at full rates. Prime red winter is now much sought after. The following are the ruling rates to car lots: White $1 68@1 85 per bush; amber $1 52@1 85; red winter $1 68@1 73; little spring in the market. Yellow shelled corn commands 61@63c; little new in the market. White oats 42@45c; mixed 40@42c. Rye 85@90c. Barley nominal.

EGGS—Are scarce and supply moderate; sales of prime at 25@27c per dozen.

GROCERIES—The market shows some changes, among which are an advance on syrups, which we note below. Trade is fair at the following figures:

Sugars—Granulated 14½c; crushed 13½c; powdered 13½c; A 12½c; B 12½c; extra C 12½c; C 12c; Havemeyer's extra C 11½c; Steyl. G & Co. B, 10½c.

Coffee—Fancy Rio coffee 24½, prime 23½c; good 22c; fair 21c; roasted in papers 25c.

New Orleans Molasses—Prime 85c; good 75c.

Syrups—Union syrup 80c; H & E 70c; Revere, 60@65c.

Rice—Carolina, 9½c; Rangoon, 8c.

LIME—Cleveland white $2 00 ₩ bbl; eastern, $1 75 ₩ bbl.

ONIONS—Silver skin $3 25@3 50 ₩ bbl; yellow $3 00@3 25; red $2 00@2 50.

POTATOES—Peach blows are selling at 60@65c ₩ bush; ₩ bbl $2 00@2 25; Jersey sweets $3 00@4 50; Baltimore $3 00.

HAY—Baled on wharf and track at $28 00@32 00 ₩ ton.

FEATHERS—No 1 live geese sells at 72@75 to the trade, and 3@5c additional for smaller lots.

CARBON OIL—Case lots command 23c; small lots 25c.

LARD OIL—Extra Chicago and Cincinnati brands 75@80c per gallon.

POULTRY—Chickens, live per pair, 55@60c; ducks, live per pair, 75@80c. No geese or turkeys in market.

RAGS—Country mixed 3¾@3¾c ₩ lb.

SAPOLIO—An active trade is reported at $6 50 per case of 6 dozen.

VINEGAR—Good cider is quoted at 18c per gal.

TALLOW—Firm at 8c per lb.

SEEDS—Timothy $3 50 ₩ bush as to quality; flax seed ranges from $1 80@1 85.

VENISON—Small receipts are arriving, and sell well in the figures; saddles 25c per lb; other cuts 10@15c. This is *dear* meat.

NUTS—A good article of hickory nuts sell at $1 75 per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, October 17, 1872.

REMARKS—The market was entirely devoid of animation—dealers being apart in their views. Taken as a whole prices were a shade lower. We quote nominally as follows: crude, spot or October, $4 bid, $4 10 wanted. For further information see our dispatches.

REFINED.

Prices are weaker, and holders are disposed to make concessions in order to effect sales. We quote as follows: October 24½@25c; futures are uncertain. Sales for eastern delivery at 24½@25c; sales for lots "to go west," at at 22½@23c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Market quiet and prices unchanged; sales city make at $2 00; country $1 90@1 95.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 16.—The *Herald* reports the market unchanged and very quiet, with nothing doing; spot quiet on upper road from $3 80@3 95 and lower road at $4 10@4 15, and Oil City $4 25, closed quiet.

SALES.

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$4 00
500 bbls upper road, spot	3 95
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	4 10
1,000 bbls Oil City	4 30

NEW YORK, October 16—Closing October 15.—There is considerable speculative inquiry for crude in bulk, and prices have been advanced ¼c, closing very firm, with less disposition to sell. The transactions embrace 1,500 bbls for October delivery at 13½c; 2,000 bbls do on private terms; 2,000 bbls, weekly delivery of 500 bbls, at 13½c; 3,500 bbls for first half of November 13½c; 4,500 bbls for November delivery 13½c. In refined there is very little business; shippers are not disposed to pay present prices and there is an absence of important demand from other sources. We quote at 26@27c, without sales reported. Cases are steadily held at 31c, with a moderate demand. Prices of naptha about nominal, as there is little stock on sale. We quote 13½c for western, and 20c for city. Philadelphia delivery: Market still very dull, and prices about nominal, most holders asking 25½c for refined for short delivery, but bids are much under this figure.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—Market quiet; S W 25¼@25½c; crude in bulk 13c; cases 30½c. Sales none. Futures: 25¼c for November.

PETROLEUM CENTRE, October 16.—Market quiet and firm and unchanged at $4 05@4 10.

ROUSEVILLE, October 16.—Market quiet and firm with no sales, and held at $4 15.

TITUSVILLE, October 16.—Market quiet and nothing doing; spot $3 95.

OIL CITY, October 16.—Market quiet and firm at $4 30; lower road $4 10@4 15; upper road $4 00.

(By Pacific and Atlantic Line.)

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—Market quiet and nothing doing. October 25½@25¾c; November 25½c; crude 13c.

PARKER'S LANDING, October 16.—Market quiet and firm at $4 10@4 15.

TITUSVILLE, October 16.—Market quiet and dull with nothing doing. Sales at $3 95@3 97½.

OIL CITY, October 16.—Market very quiet and a trifle firmer at $4 30@4 35.

TIDIOUTE, October 16.—Market firm at about $4 00.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
Blarney Farm Oil Co	Citizens' oil works	640
T King	American oil works	74
H W Stevenson	Sterling oil works	160
Thos King	Fairview oil works	74
H W Stevenson	Commercial oil works	80
Hutchison & B	Citizens' oil works	6
J Bushnell	Lilly oil works	6
J Bushnell	Crystal oil works	4
J Bushnell	Nonpareil oil works	2
H W Stevenson	Peerless oil works	6
H McKelvey	American oil works	12

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.		Bbls.
Citizens' oil works	612	American oil works	86
Sterling oil works	160	Fairview oil works	74
Commercial oil works	80	Lilly oil works	6
Crystal oil works	4	Nonpareil oil works	2
Peerless oil works	6		
Total			1,030

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R. W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

WEST PENN JUNCTION, October 15, 1872.

S. Irwin & Co., 210 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.	
Livingston Bros, 300 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co, Philadelphia.	
Total	510

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, October 16.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including 23 cars reported to arrive, 1,904 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,399 head, or 347 cars, against 377 last week. The market opened dull and weak; prices for good cattle rule at last week's closing rates; common stock a shade off, and but little doing, buyers hanging off for a decline. The attendance was fair; about 800 were disposed of. Sales 300 Illinois steers, averaging 1,086@1,300 lbs, at $5 25@5 75; 86 Texas steers, averaging 1,095 @1,160 lbs, at $4 45; 51 Ohio steers, 1,086@1,230 lbs, at $4 80; 76 Ohio oxen and steers, averaging 1,337 lbs, at $7 87½, and a small premium; 18 Indiana steers, averaging 1,159 lbs, at $5 37½; 32 Missouri steers, averaging 1,081 lbs, at $5 65; 20 Canada stockers, averaging 1,057 lbs, at $3 85. Sheep and lambs—Receipts to day 6,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,000, against 10,400 for the same time last week. Market active at last week's closing prices; sales 138 Michigan sheep, averaging 87 to 89 lbs, at $4 00@5 00; 189 Ohio sheep, averaging 98 lbs, at $6; 1,760 Canada lambs, averaging 71 to 80 lbs, at $6 87½@7 75; 255 Canada sheep, averaging 108 to 127 lbs, at $5 75@6. Hogs—Receipts to-day 6,600 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 25,700, against 19,800 last week. Market active at $4 20@4 45; sales of 600 Illinois hogs, averaging 247 to 288 lbs, at $5 40; 1,070 Ohio hogs, averaging 158 to 199 lbs, at $5 35@5 40.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 16.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat dull and unchanged; No 2 red winter $1 41½@1 41¾. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 43½c; low mixed 42c; white 47c; no grade 41c. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 1, 33½c; No 2, 28½c; rejected 26c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 16, 1872.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Wednesday, Oct. 16	960	4,000	2,800	30	100

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle, No. head.	Hogs, No. head.	Sheep, No. head.	Hor's, No. head.	Mules, No. head.
Wednesday, Oct. 16	1,220	6,400	9,650	75	100

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle are light this week, when compared with those of the last few weeks. During the early part of the week trade was moderately active, and the sales made to country buyers were at prices a shade higher than last week. Now buyers from the country are out of the market, and the run is light sellers are holding for higher prices. If receipts toward the close prove light, buyers will have to succumb and pay prices asked. To-day the amount of cattle which changed hands was hardly worth speaking about. Below will be found the quotations ruling:

PRICES.

Extra 1,400 to 1,500 lbs, $6 50 to $6 75; extra 1,300 lbs, $6 00 to $6 25; extra 1,200 lbs, $5 50 to $5 75; prime 1,100 lbs, $5 00 to $5 25; prime 1,000 lbs, $4 25 to $4 75; common $3 00 to $4 00; bull, $2 50 to $3 25.

Hogs.

The run of hogs to-day is fair. The market is moderately active on all grades, and stock is selling for fairer prices about as fast as it arrives. Yorkers are wanted and figures are a shade higher than yesterday. Philadelphia rates steady and firm.

PRICES.

Following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $5 35 to $5 40; prime Philadelphia $5 10 to $5 25; prime Yorkers, $4 90 to $5 00; common $4 50 to $4 65.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep this week to this time have been heavy. The market is dull and draggy, and sheep are selling at figures fully ½c lower than last week. Buyers are taking hold sparingly, and it looks as if a good many sheep would be shipped out on first hands.

PRICES.

Extra 100 lbs sheep, $6 25; prime, 95 lbs, $6 00@6 10; good, 85 to 90 lbs, $5 50@5 75; fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 50@5 25; common $3 25@4 00.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

October 16.—There is a steady and active demand for iron manufactures, but pig iron is rather quiet. All articles are firm at former prices. Hanging Rock pig is held above our quotations, as it is anticipated that a failure in the water supply will force a suspension of the production. We continue our quotations as follows:

Hanging Rock, No 1 foundry	$59 00@60 00
Hanging Rock, No 2 foundry	56 00@58 00
Tennessee, No 1 foundry	57 00@59 00
Tennessee, No 2 foundry	56 00@58 00
Tennessee mill	53 00@54 00
Missouri stone coal, No 1 foundry	59 00@60 00
Missouri stone coal, No 2 foundry	56 00@58 00
Missouri stone coal, mill	52 00@53 00
Car-wheels, Hecla	65 00@67 00
Car-wheel, Red river	63 00@65 00
Car-wheel iron, Dover	@60 00

Horse and Mule Shoes—We quote horse shoes at $7 25@7 75, and mule shoes $8 25@8 75 ₩ keg, standard brands.

Iron Wrought—We quote as follows: Bar, b. S. C. 5 1-10@5 3-10c; C. C. 6 10@6 30c; nail rod, Swede, 8½c.

Nails—We quote 10d nails, fence and brads at $5 90@6 25; all other sizes in proportion.

Plow wings and Slabs—We quote as follows: Steel plow-slabs are held at 11@11½c; steel plow-wings at 12@13c.—*Courier-Journal.*

CINCINNATI.

Oct. 15.—There is a very firm market for all grades of pig iron, though the receipts were about equal to the demand. Manufactured iron is dull but unchanged. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL.

No. 1 foundry	$58@59	Mill Iron	$52 50@53
No. 2 foundry	56@57		

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL.

Missouri	$60@65	Car-wheel	$65

STONE COAL IRON.

No. 1 foundry	$57 50@58	Forge	$50@52
No. 2 foundry	55@56		

BAR IRON.

Common, per lb	5 1-5c.	Charcoal	6 2-5

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 50@1 75	Wrought	$2@2 25

SHEET IRON, PER POUND.

Boiled	6 9-10@7½c.	Russian iron	22@24c.
Charcoal	9@9 6-10c.		

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$120@125

SHOES.

Horse shoes	$5 75@6	Mule shoes	$6 75@7

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

October 15.—There is a firmer market, as stocks are steadily decreasing, and there is no immediate prospect of supplies by river. The rates, delivered to consumers, are:

Ohio river, per bushel, delivered	16@18c
Kanawha, per bushel, delivered	20@22c
Youghiogheny, per bushel, delivered	20@22c
Cannel, per bushel, delivered	25@28c

New York Finance and Trade

Gold 112⅞@113.

NEW YORK, October 16, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy all day at 6@7 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange firm at 108¾@109 for long, and 110¼@110½ for short sight. The advance was occasioned by a scarcity of mercantile bills against produce.

GOLD.

Gold firmer and rather more active under improvement in exchange, ranging at 112⅞@113¼, closing at 112⅞@113. Carrying rates 1 per cent., and for borrowing 3 per cent. and 1 64 to flat. Clearings $29,805,000. Treasury disbursements $58,000. Exports specie $338,134, in silver bars. The prospect of a renewal of shipments of gold is much discussed.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm. The Treasury took only $94,100 at par in gold out of $800,000 offered.

U. S. 6s, 1881, cps.	116⅛	5-20s, 1867	114⅛
5-20s, 1862	115⅞	5-20s, 1868, cps	114⅛
5-20s, 1864	115⅞	10-40s, cps	[illegible]
5-20s, 1865	116@116⅛	Currency 6s	113@114
5-20s, 1865, new	114⅛	New 5 ⅌ cents	[illegible]

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull and firm at the following rates:

Tennessees, old	75	Missouri 6s	91⅛
Tennessees, new	[illegible]	Union Pacific L. G.	[illegible]
South Carolinas, July	22½	Union Pacific I. B.	80⅛
South Carolinas, April	36		

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Business in stocks rather less active to-day, with less buoyancy than of late. Some large holders are said to have been free sellers the past two days. The market opened active, somewhat above last night's prices, but became irregular and lower during the calls, except for Union Pacific, Erie and Canton, the former advancing to 40⅞ on large business. Erie rose ½ per cent, and Canton at [illegible]. Western Union opened at [illegible] fell to [illegible], rallied to 77¼, again declined to 75¾, and closed at 76⅛. Wabash fell from 74⅛ to 71⅛; Union Pacific from 40⅞ to 40⅛; Lake Shore from 91⅞ to 90⅞; North West common from 74⅛ to 72⅞; Indiana Central from 36⅛ to 35⅛; New York Central from 95⅛ to 95, and Ohio from 46⅛ to 45⅞. Pacific Mail and Panama were quiet and steady throughout the day. A portion of the general decline was recovered in the afternoon and the market closed steady.

Western Union	76⅛	Union Pacific	40⅛
Adams Express	94⅛	Illinois Central	
Fargo Express	86⅛	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	89
American Express	70⅛	Northwest common	73⅛
United States Express	81⅛	Northwest preferred	88⅛
Quicksilver	43⅛	Rock Island	111
Pacific Mail	87	St. Paul	57⅛
New York Central	95⅛	St. Paul preferred	76
Erie	50⅞	Toledo and Wabash	71⅛
Harlem	113⅛	Fort Wayne	94
Michigan Central	110	Chicago and Alton	111
Michigan Southern	91⅛	Ohio and Mississippi	46

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 16, 1872.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower, closing dull at $1 11⅛@1 11¼ cash and seller October; $1 11⅛@1 11⅞ seller November. Corn steady at 32@32¼c cash; 32 seller October; 32⅛@32¼c seller November; rejected 30½c. Oats quiet and steady at 21@22c regular for fresh; 22⅛c seller November; 22½c seller December. Rye firm at 51½@52c. Barley steady; No 2, 64c; No 3, 46c; rejected 40c.

PROVISIONS—Inactive. Mess pork nominal at $14 50 for spot; $12 87½ seller December or January; $13 seller March. Lard inactive and nominal; winter 8c; summer 7⅛@7⅛c; 8c seller December and January. Dry salted meats quiet and nominally unchanged; shoulders 6@6⅛c; short rib sides [illegible].

WHISKY—Firm, with sales at 89c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 16.—Cotton quiet; sales 1,592 bales middling upland 19½c; Orleans 20c. Flour in good demand; superfine western and State $6 00@6 40; good to choice $7 35@8 10; extra Ohio $7 05@9 50; St. Louis $7 35@11. Rye flour steady and in fair demand at $4 35@5 40. Whisky easier at 92c. Wheat lower, with holders disposed to realize; No 2 spring Chicago $1 50; No 1 $1 54; winter red western $1 58@1 65; choice No 1 Duluth $1 64½. Rye in light supply and firm; western 83c. Barley in buyers' favor; common western 80c. Malt unchanged. Corn opened heavy and lower, but the price received at closing was fully up to yesterday's quotations; steamer, mixed western, 64c; sail do 64⅛@65c. Oats active and firmer; black western 40@41c; new mixed western 44@46c; old western 45½@48½c. Eggs quiet and steady; western 27@28c. Hay steady; shipping $1 00@1 05. Hops firm at 25@30c for 1872. Leather quiet at 27@28c. Wool quiet; pulled 50@55c; tubbed 60c. Coffee firm at 14@18c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8⅛@9⅛c; Cuba 8⅛@8⅞c. Molasses firm. Rice dull at 7½@8½c. Petroleum crude 13½c; refined 26@26¾c. Turpentine quiet at 62½c. Pork active and firmer; mess $14 60@14 72; extra prime mess, newly inspected $12 26. Beef unchanged. Middles firm; pickled bellies 9c; short clear, February, 8½c; long and short, December, 8⅛@7⅞c. Lard quiet and weak; No 1 to prime steam 8⅛@8½c; kettle 9⅛c. Butter steady; western 10@16c. Cheese quiet and firm, but unchanged.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 16.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand. Middling 19c. Flour quiet and unchanged at $7 40@7 75. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; red $1 50@1 55; white $1 68@1 72. Corn dull and lower at 41@42c. Rye quiet and weak at 68@70c. Oats quiet and unchanged; new 32@35c. Barley quiet and unchanged. Groceries steady. Butter firm and in fair demand for choice. Cheese—demand active, and prices advanced to 15@16c. Mess pork firm and in fair demand at 14c; stock is very light. Lard dull and nominal; summer 7⅛c; steam 7⅛c; kettle freely offered at 8c. Bulk sides are nominal, with no offerings. Market is dull on shoulders at 6⅛c. Bacon firm and in fair demand, with jobbing sales of shoulders at 7⅛@7⅛c; clear rib sides 11⅛c; clear do 12c. Sugar cured hams firm at 17⅛@18c, summer and winter. Hogs dull and lower at $4 25@4 50. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 88c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—Flour dull; superfine $6 62½; treble extra $8@8 75; fancy $9@10. Corn quiet at 64@65c. Oats $8@40c. Bran $1 11½. Hay scarce; prime $26@27; choice $28@29. Pork dull and lower; mess $16@16 25. Bacon dull and lower at 8@9⅛@12c; 12½c. Hams scarce and firm; choice 19c. Lard dull and lower; tierce 9½@9½c; keg 11½@11¾c. Sugar—One hhd of new was received and classed as good common and sold at 10⅛c. Molasses—New fair 55c; prime 58c. Whisky 92@96c. Coffee firm and stock light; sales at 14½@18c. Cotton moderately active; sales 4,700 bales; good 17½c; low middling 18½c; middling 19@19½c; receipts 2,313 bales; exports to Liverpool 4,163 bales; stock 72,369 bales.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, October 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet and weak; choice amber $1 92@2 00. Corn dull; mixed western 63½@64c. Oats quiet and firm; mixed western 40@42c; white ditto 43@45c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and firm. Mess pork $15 50. Bulk meats firm, with offerings light; shoulders 7c; sides 10½c; clear rib sides 11c. Bacon in good jobbing demand; shoulders 8½c; sides 11⅛@11½c; clear rib sides 11½c. Sugar cured hams firm and very scarce at 21@22c. Lard 8½c. Butter—western, choice roll, 23@25c; stock scarce. Whiskey firm at 93½c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 16.—There is a fair trade doing today in the general dry goods market. Cottons continue strong and active, and both agents and jobbers are fairly busy; prices strong and unaltered. Laco in drills are now 15½c. Shawls and dress goods are selling very freely in auction rooms. Eleven hundred cases of shawls sold at auction to day and yesterday. Foreign goods are moderately active.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, October 16.—Oats firmer and higher; new white western 44@47c, the latter for choice; old 47c; new mixed 43c. Rye weak. Provisions in very small stock and extremely scarce. Mess pork is quoted at $15@1 50. Beef hams, smoked, $16 50@18; beef hams, in pickle, $14 25@15. Pork—Sides, in salt, 10⅛@10¼c. Lard 8⅛@8c. Whisky firm at 94c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 16.—Flour steady and in moderate demand. Wheat easier; No 1 red winter $1 53; No 2 do $1 42. Corn dull and nominal. Oats weaker; No 1 State 33c. Petroleum—Refined in good demand and very firm at 24c for car lots and 26c for trade lots.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 16.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady and in moderate demand; No 1, $1 22; No 2, $1 14¼. Corn scarce and firm; No 2 mixed 33½c. Oats dull but unchanged; No 2, 24½c. Rye steady and in moderate demand at 54c. Barley steady; fall No 2, 66c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—Tobacco quiet and steady, with sales of 106 hhds. Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling upland 18½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 16.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling upland 17½c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 16.—Cotton—low middling 18¼@18½c.

TO LET—

MAYFIELD COTTAGE,

One mile north of Allegheny city, on the Perrysville Road. Immediate possession given. Apply to

ISAAC M. PENNOCK,
No. 59 Fourth avenue.

TThs

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

1872.

Russia	October 16	Liverpool.
Britannia	October 16	Liverpool.
Nevada	October 16	Liverpool.
Cambria	October 17	Hamburg.
Abyssinia	October 19	Liverpool.
Europa	October 19	Liverpool.
France	October 19	France.
Adriatic	October 19	Liverpool.
Greece	October 19	Liverpool.
Cuba	October 23	Liverpool.
Alexandria	October 23	Glasgow.
Wyoming	October 23	Liverpool.
Silesia	October 24	Hamburg.
Anglia	October 26	Liverpool.
Allemania	October 26	Hamburg.
Batavia	October 26	Liverpool.
Egypt	October 26	Liverpool.
Caledonia	October 29	Glasgow.
Idaho	October 30	Liverpool.
Glamorgan	October 31	Cardiff.
Ville de Paris	Noveb'r 2	France.
Olympia	Noveb'r 6	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., October 16, 1872.

River stationary, with two and a half feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 68 at 5 P. M.

G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 16, 1872.

River stationary, with about three feet water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer 49 at 6 P. M.

C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 16, 1872.

River four feet and rising slowly. Departed—Science, for Parkersburg, 10.30 a.m; Petrolia, for Pittsburgh, at 3 p.m. Weather cool and pleasant.

M.

Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 16.—River three feet three inches and falling.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, October 16.—Pretty cloudy and mild. The river has fallen two and a half inches; mercury 66. Port list: Up—Fayette. Down—Ella Hughes and Mountain Oak and barges. Business active, but tonnage wanting.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Brownsville.

MONONGAHELA — Thirty eight inches by the metal marks. Rising slowly.

Boats to Leave To-Day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M.	8 A. M. and 5 P. M.	
Elizabeth	Elizabeth	Houghton, 3 P. M.
Geneva	West Virginia	Donaldson, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated three feet two inches and swelling slowly. The weather was pleasant.

THE Dexter had sixty timbers broken.

THE Upper Tennessee is said to be lower than for ten years.

THE order of quarantine has been revoked at New Orleans.

THE Daniel Boone is running in the Portsmouth and Pomeroy trade.

WORK on the government dyke across Alton Slough is progressing satisfactorily.

THE barge, with machinery, etc., sunk recently at St. Joseph, has been removed by Capt. Wm. Quigley.

P. H. BLAKE, who was killed at Canton, Ohio, was a brother to Capt. Wm. H. Blake, of St. Louis.

NOTWITHSTANDING her slack-water, the Muskingum is too low even for the Best, and she is laid up at McConnelsville.

CAPT. PEEL, who owns a lumber yard in Burlington Iowa, is trying to purchase a boat to tow rafts. He wants one about 120 feet long.

THE Vicksburg wharf-boat was raised on Saturday, but one of the props giving out she again slid to the bottom, some fifteen feet further from shore than she was before.

A LOUISVILLE dispatch says: There is not more than a week's supply of coal on the market, and the greatest apprehensions of suffering and loss for lack of fuel are entertained.

CAPTAIN S. L. PASSMORE has finished the job of removing the sunken canal barge at the head of the wharf boat at Lawrenceburg, and the river is now entirely free there. He is also at work on the sunken coal barge in the channel of the river at the mouth of Muddy Creek.

THE Peninah went on the docks at St. Louis, Saturday, to have her cabin raised six feet, making fourteen feet between decks for the carrying of cotton. She enters the New Orleans and Arkansas river trade as soon as her repairs are completed.

THE United States packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are sidewheelers and were built expressly for the trade, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on the Captain, A. S. Carlile, on the wharfboat.

THE light draught packet West Virginia, Captain P. Donaldson, takes her departure this day for Brownsville and Geneva. This boat has good accommodations, and is in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information call on Captain R. S. Patterson, on the wharfboat.

AT St. Louis, Saturday, Capt. Frank Leipke purchased of the Missouri River Packet Company the hull of the Post Boy for $3,750. She is 235 feet long, 36 feet beam and 6 feet hold, and will at once be converted into a log and iron barge.

CINCINNATI Tuesday's *Gazette* says: A party of men were at work in the water at the foot of Walnut street, trying to recover a large piece of boiler iron. After completing their present job, it is said they will try to fish up the printing press of the *Philanthropist*, thrown into the river at the foot of Main street about 1844 by a mob who regarded that paper too anti-slavery.

THE *Whig*, of Wednesday, gives an account of Mort Burke, mate of the Northwestern, discharging a negro deckhand Tuesday for laziness, when four more of the crew quit, jumped ashore, and commenced throwing rocks at him, when he drew his revolver and shot one of them in the thigh, inflicting a flesh wound. When the police arrived Burke had disappeared, and could not be found.

RISING SUN.—Saturday's *Recorder* says: Another flatboat will be dropped in to Espey's wharf in a day or two, which will be finished off immediately and loaded with potatoes. Within two weeks both will be ready, laden with potatoes, to go out on the first rise. A river item last week stated that J. A. Howard was in partnership with E. H. Wright, of Madison, in the flatboating business. We were misinformed; Mr. Wright will run two or three boats this winter, but he has no partner.

CINCINNATI — Tuesday's *Enquirer* says: The Granite State was chartered by the Mail Line Company yesterday, and left for Louisville in the place of the General Buell. The Buell got up as far as Craig's Bar, and finding the water too shoal to get over returned to Madison and laid up. Part of her crew came through and took charge of the Granite State. The following property, held by David Gibson & Co. will be sold at public auction on 'change, Wednesday, the 23d inst.: 11 shares stock of the Champion Coal and Towboat Company; 30 shares stock of the Portsmouth and Cincinnati Packet Company; 60 shares stock of the Maysville and Cincinnati Packet Company.

WINANS'S CIGAR STEAMERS.—The Acting Commissioner of Patents at Washington has granted the application of Ross Winans and Thomas Winans, of Baltimore, for an extension of their patent of a new style of hull for steam vessels, being what is known as the cigar-shape. The Winans have expended over $1,000,000 in attempting to demonstrate the utility of their invention. The first vessel of this class was constructed by Winans, in Baltimore, in 1858, and was 180½ feet long. The second and third were built in England, and the fourth in Russia. The applicants are hopeful that in a few weeks they will be able to realize the success for which they have so long waited.

NEW ORLEANS.—The *Times* of Saturday says: Business on the levee, yesterday, was tolerably active. We notice that shipments to Red river were unusually active, while freight for the West (except salt and railroad iron) was rather scarce. Departures—The Lessie Taylor, for Baton Rouge; Wm. S. Pike, for Tunica; Belfast and Susie Silver for St. Louis, and 13th Era, for Red river. The Susie Silver had 1,200 boxes of sugar, and about 250 tons of miscellaneous freight. The Belfast had 800 boxes of sugar besides about 150 tons of miscellaneous freight. The Howard brought in a fine cargo of Western produce while the receipts of the Natchez were 2,284 bales of cotton, 4,000 sacks of cotton seed, and 20 bags of cotton.

Our Special River Correspondence.

Log of the United States Snagboat J. J. Abert for the week ending October 13.

To Colonel W. E. Merrill:

October 6, Sunday.—Laid up all day at Mound City and cleaned boilers. Received air pump from St. Louis.

October 7.—Dragged without success over rockboat at Mound City, but removed drift pile that had accumulated above it, and pulled two snags. Dragged over wreck of Black Hawk. Found eight feet scant. Went to Cairo for battery and stores. Received dispatch that the Abert had been retransferred to the Mississippi by request of General Reynolds.

October 8.—returned to Mound City, pulling two snags weighing eleven tons, below and above the mouth of the Cache. Commenced putting in new fire liners. Received orders to go to Bird's Bend as soon as possible.

October 9.—Laid up at Mound City, putting in fire liners, repairing furnaces, and otherwise getting boat ready for work on the Mississippi.

October 10.—Started for the Mississippi.

A. D. WOLE, Captain.

E. L. DOBSON, Clerk.

This ends the report from the J. J. Albert for work done on the Ohio river. As it is not likely that there will be water enough to permit her to resume work, the boat has been transferred to the Mississippi, whence she came. The necessity of a light draught snagboat for the Ohio is more evident than ever before.

W. E. M.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne, and Chicago R. R.

C O Smith, 2 bbls apples; B H Rubie, 6 couplings; W F Eye, ot mdse; Hubbard, L B & co, 3 bxs axes; Spencer, McK & co, lot ale bbls; L Wilng, 11 sks potatoes, 1 bbl apples, 1 sack do; J S Dilworth & co, 1 keg nails, 4 pkgs empt boxes; C A Carpenter, 577 bars iron; W Flaccus & Sons, lot hides and skins; W A Graff, 10 bbls pears; Arbuthnot, S & co, 1 bx mdse; W Palmer, 1 tub butter; Hinde, C & co, 10 bbls flour; Gallinger & co, 29 bxs glare, 8 bbls do; J C Bidwell, 28 bdls p hides; Spratt, J & co, 50 bdls hides; Reed & co, 5 bbls tallow; Dilworth Bros, 13 coffee boxes; House, H & co, 1 car rags; H Kleber & Bros, 1 organ; McQeewan & D, 2 cars lumber; J W Lea, 2 bags flour; J Porterfield & co, 5 do do; J A Renshaw & co, 3 do do; McCullough, S & co, 12 sks rags; Crescent Spring Co, lot steel scrap; W Miller, 2 bbls old iron; M F Heron, 67 bales has; Lyle B & McC, 2 bdls buggy shafts; T Hare & Bro, 2 do do; Beymer, B & co, 560 pigs lead; Lindsay, S & E, 1 box pigs; F W Jenkins & Bro, 109 bbls flour; Scobie, R & S, 3 wood pumps, 3 spouts, 6 pipes, 7 cylinders, 7 couplings, 1 odl fixtures, 3 rods and bolts; Mulligan, H & co, 15 bbls spirits; G A Kellog & co, 5 do a conol; Westinghouse Brake co, lot machy; S & S Cooley, 10 bbls e berries; W Haslage & co, 17 cases honey; J Downey, 1 chest tools; B L Fahnestock, 3 bbls glue; Wallace, C & co, 5 bdls iron; B L Fahnestock & co, 5 bbls grease; Logan, G & co, 40 kgs nails; C A Carpenter, 1,107 bars iron; Reese Owens, 10 tcs lard; J A Renshaw, 29 pails do; Schumaker & co, 100 bbls flour; Z Wainwright, 449 bgs barley.

ALLEGHENY STATION.—B C Haselton, 2 bxs boots; J Paddin, 1 car hay; L S Layton, 1 bx apples; Bitleter & S, 3 cases win shape; W A J Carson, 2 bxs eggs; W H Brill, 1 box glue; A Holstein, 1 bft stuffing; D F Agnew & co, 6 shafts with pulleys, 3 w mach frames, 3 pattern wheel cribs; J Oesch, 16 tubs cheese, 2 bxs ditto, 5 bbls cider; Schwerberg & co, 1 bbl pop corn; Fred Baker, 1 box apples, 1 box cabbage; Wm McCalla, 18 bskts cabbage; J M Gerrting & co, 36 demijohns; Gray & Kirkman, 39 bxs axles; Orgill Bros & co, 39 bxs ditto; Harbaugh, M & co, 5 cars lime stone; Jno K Shinn, 1 car lime; Spratt, Johnson & co, 1 car plow beams; G W Stevenson, 6 heating stoves; J M Hemphill, 1 car staves; S M Cummings, 1 car lumber; A Reioman, 1 car ditto; Jno Fletcher, 1 car tre; W Willett, 1 bbl vinegar; C A Wormcastle, 2 cars staves; R Knox & Son, 1 do shipstuff; M Steele & Son, 75 bags chop, 25 bags meal; Gilmore & co, 1 car bulk wheat; C G McMillen, 50 pes pipe; C Reiss, 5 bxs farina; J Lockhart, 1 keg p barley, 1 bbl cr wheat, 1 do o meal; Jonn Bush, 1 bx mdse; H I ardes, 1 case cigars; J Herbert, 10 bbls apples; M Jenny, 2 tubs cheese; Jas D u helt, 1 bx clothing; John Dyer, 16 bgs oats; E Wainsborough 3 bbls apples; J R Sulzer, 8 well pumps, 2 pump tops, 1 bx h, Johnson & co, 1 car lime; Jas Reno, 1 do pipe; Douglass & Hays, 1 co locust wood; Pitts Forge Co, 1 do f brick, 1 do f clay.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

F Alden, 1 car g stones; C O Rowe, 4 do telegraph poles; Mellon Bros, 1 do lumber; Dunbar & co, 1 d do; R P Bergan, 1 do do; Nimick & co, 3 do blooms; John Moorhead, 8 do do; Houck McCagne, 1 do b wheat; W H Graff, 1 do onions; Adams & co, 1 do lime; John Mattews, 2 bbls flour; J P Smith, Son & co, 10 do lanterns; Fretzfield Bros, 1 case tobc; James Aull, 10 bbls apples; Lyle, B & McCance, 10 bdls bows; Watt, Lang & co, 200 bbls flour; B D Moore, 514 oil barrels; C A Warmcassell, 50 oil barrels; B Pilaum, 13 rolls leather; Jas Graham 200 bgs oats; Woodworth & D, 27 sks oats; 9 do oats; P Duff & Son, lot produce; J J Fettit 3 kgs lard; Wm Sumner & co, 3 bxs matches; Voight, M & co, 8 tub butter, 2 bbls beans, 3 do eggs; Godfrey & C, 500 reams paper; Pittsburgh Paper Manufacturing Company, 25 do do; Jones & N, 9 bbls knobs; Arbuckles & co, 1 bx hops; F Scheid, 35 sks barley; J Agner, 6 casks ware; Wm Welsh & co, 100 bbls flour; Schoemaker & co, 100 do do; Millin & M, 1 lot s iron; W H Lemon, lot furniture; E Moye & co, 2 bbls eggs; J A Harron, 1 bx quinces; Wm Flaccus & Sons, 30 scks scraps, 17 scks hair, 2 scks cattails, 3 bbls grease; P Duff & Sons, 1 sck c nuts, 3 bbls d apples, 2 tubs cheese; Head, C & co, 3 bbls beans, 1 bbl eggs; H J McCracken, 2 bbls d apples, 1 bbl s potatoes, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl h nuts, 1 bbl c nuts; Robertson, N & T, 2 scks feathers; John Kessler, 3 bbls beer; J J Morgan, 10 bbls beer, 1 table, 1 aisen, W & P, 12 bbls onions; Pickersgill, L & co, 5 rcks wine; Haworth & D, 100 bxs candles; J Biggert & son, cate win shape.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Henderson, 1 car lime; Star Brick co, 1 car clay; Elliott & B, 1 bdl trees; Harrison & B, 1 car stone; J Patterson, 6 bush and 10 sks potatoes; J Daub, 1 bbl cider; W Sloan, 8 sks and 16 bush potatoes; R Skillin, 50 sks and 100 bush oats, 12 sks and 25 bush potatoes, 12 bush and 12 sks apples; M Muher, 15 bush potatoes, 1 coop chickens; O Boyle, 2 bbls tallow grease; J & F Scott, 1 bx mdze; Harris & F, 1 bx mdze; Pier, D & co, lot empty bbls; Nevin & co, 1 bbl paint; J Muckeim, 2 calves; Allen, K & co, 1 bbl chestnuts; Knox & O, 2 bbls do; Bailey, F & co, 2 casks lead pipe; S B Floyd & co, 20 bags bags; Schomaker & co, 1 box sundries; J M Riter, lot tank iron; J Rhodes, lot ale bbls; Arbuthnot, S & co, 1 bx mdse; Park Bros, 51 jar quarters; Keystone Bridge co, 5 rails; G A Williams, 8 bbls eggs, 1 coop chickens; J Raithie, 1 calf; G Stewart, 2 bdls sacks; D C ask, 4 bbls cider; A V R R, 2 cars stone; Van Gorder & S, 2 coops chickens; G Shumaker, 5 bbls cider; McEntire & Bro, 12 sks potatoes; W Hoffman, 1 calf; W Varian, 5 bbls apples; Kiser & O, 1 cmt keg; A V R R, lot car wheels; Ill Central R R, 200 railroad rails; J Daum, 19 doors.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railway.

M F Herron, 46 bales hay; O H Allerton, 1 car hay; J O Monroe, 12 bales hay; W G Fitch, 50 bbls flour; VanGordan & S, 25 bbls peas; Dorrington Bros, 1 car corn; Ben Colm, 10 drums tobacco; Kell & Richart, 1 car hay and oats; T C Jenkins, 100 bbls flour; W G Miller, 98 bales hay; Hitchcock, McG & co, 157 sks oats; Watt, Lang & co, 100 bbls flour; F W Jenkins & Bro, 400 bbls flour; J A Graff, 40 bales hay; Fred Maul, 5½ butts tobacco, 15 cads do; Dilworth Bros, 10½ butts do; Head, Carson & co, 8 cases do, 5½ bxs do; Schomaker & co, 5 cases do; J P Heman, 1 car hay; M D Hill, 1 car ship stuff; I P Hanna & co, 5 hhds shoulders.

Receipts of Blooms, Pig Metal, and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	3	J Reamer, m	7
Caughey & Hallman, m	5	Paul Jones & Co, m	5
Lewis, O & P, m	3	Lewis B. D & Co, o	6
Jas Wood & Co, m	2	Pitts Forge & Iron Co, m	2
Graff, B & Co, m	2	Lindsay & McCutcheon, m	2
Isabella Furnace Co, o	4	McIntosh, H & Co, m	1
Zug & Co, m	1	Everson, Graff & McC, o	1
Total			44

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
McKnight, P & Co, o	2	Lucy Furnace Co, o	18
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	19	Zug & Co, o	1
Pittsburgh Bolt Co, o	1		
Total			41

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS R. R.

	Cars.		Cars
Nimick & Co, o	3	Carnagie, K & Co, o	6
Total			9

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars
Wm Smith, m	1	Byers, McC & Co, m	2
McKnight, P & Co, m	1		
Total			4

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars
J Reamer, m	1	Wharton, Bros & Co, m	1
Total			2

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
W M Morris	2	Reese, G & Co	5
Carnagie, K & Co	2	Armstrong, D. & Co	42
S M Kier	31	Sable Coal Co	20
Total			102

INSURANCE.

"ARMENIA" Fire Insurance Company

OF PITTSBUGH.

Office in First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth and Wood street.

CASH CAPITAL, - - $250,000.

DIRECTORS.

JOHN D. SCULLY, Cashier First National Bank.
JAMES LAUGHLIN, JR., of Jones & Laughlin, American Iron Works.
WM. P. LOGAN, of Fawcett, Logan and Stockdale, Oil Commission Merchants.
CHAS. H. ZUG, of Zug & Co., Sable Iron and Nail Works.
JOHN HEATH, of Heath & Speer, Lumber Merchants.
JACOB KOPP, of Kopp & Voegtly, Lumber Merchants.
C. L. STRAUB, of Siebert & Straub, Insurance Agents.
HENRY WARNER, City Comptroller.
JACOB H. WALTER, of Fulton, Marvin & Co., Oil Refiners.
ALEXANDER PATTERSON, Lumber Merchant.
A. WEISE, President German Savings Bank, Allegheny City, Pa.
R. S. WARING, of Waring & King, Oil Commission Merchants.
JOHN A. MYLER, Postmaster, Allegheny City, Pa.
ROBT. H. DALZELL, of Evans, Dalzell & Co, Crescent Tube Works.
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HUGH McNEILL, of McNeill, Dean & Co., Lumber Merchants.
JOSEPH PHILLIPS, of Croft & Phillips, Publishers "American Land and Law Adviser."
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ISAAC STEWART, Justice of the Peace.

S. S. D. THOMPSON, President.
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WM. G. McCANDLESS, Agent,
94 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh.

Western Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

INCORPORATED APRIL, 1849

CAPITAL..........$225,000.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.

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Charles J. Clarke, John R. McCune,
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Philip Reymer, Joseph Kirkpatrick,
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ALEXANDER NIMICK, President.
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
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People's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office, N. E. Corner Wood street and Fifth avenue.

Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise,

Insures Marine and Inland Risks on Steamboats and Freight at as liberal rates as are consistent with security. Losses promptly adjusted and paid.

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OF PITTSBURGH,

INCORPORATED 1854.

CASH CAPITAL..........$175,000.

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WM. A. CALDWELL..........President.
JNO. McDEVITT..........Vice President.
JNO. H. CLANEY..........Secretary.
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DIRECTORS:

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John McDevitt, William Rea,
George A. Berry, Robert Dalzell,
Wm. H. Forsyth, William Means,
James Woodburn, Geo. W. Dilworth,
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Citizen's Insurance Company

OF PITTSBURGH.

Office—No. 131 Smithfield street, second door from City Hall.

WM. BAGALEY..........President.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Seas.

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Twenty-sixth and Railroad streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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PARK, BROTHER & CO.,

Manufacturers of all descriptions of

STEEL,

Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works

ANDERSON & WOODS,

Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BEST REFINED CAST STEEL

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST

Refined German Plow and Spring Steel

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BEST REFINED TOOL CAST STEEL,
CAST AND GERMAN PLOW AND SPRING STEEL,
CIRCULAR AND LONG SAW PLATES,
ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SEAT SPRINGS,
AXLES AND STEEL TIRE,
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STEEL FORGINGS MADE TO ORDER.
43 Water and 100 First ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Manufacturers of all descriptions of

CAST STEEL.

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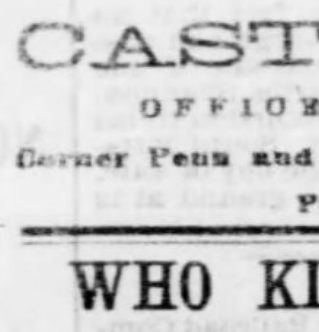

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IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR BANISHING

Rats, Mice or Roaches.

TRY IT! SOLD EVERYWHERE! TRY IT

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Franklin Fire Ins. Co., of Philadelphia,

ORGANIZED 1829.

CASH ASSETS—$3,500,000.

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Corner Third avenue and Wood streets, Pittsburgh, Pa.

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that De BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh. TThs

Bersey's Patent Rotary Pump.

This Pump is especially adapted for pumping petroleum oil, crude or refined, and is the cheapest and most simple Pump used. Many of them are in operation at the different oil wells. Will draft 20 feet and force to any height required. Send for Circular. Address

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CITY BANK,

Cor. Smithfield Street and Sixth Avenue,
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CAPITAL..........$100,000.

Stockholders Individually Liable.

INTEREST PAID ON DEPOSITS.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE bought and sold, and when desired remitted to Europe. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canada.

DOMINICK IHMSEN, President.
H. A. FREYVOGLE, Vice President.
J. W. TAYLOR, Cashier.

DIRECTORS—Dominick Ihmsen, Thos. Rourke, Patrick Kane, James Callery, Thomas Barnes, Charles Maginn, Theo. F. Tack, Terrence Campbel, James Phelan, H. A. Freyvogle, J. S. Adams, R. J. Grace, P. LeGoullon.

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, Solicitor.

Masonic Deposit Saving Bank

No. 135 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CHARTERED BY LEGISLATURE.

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Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
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CHAS. F. WELLS, of Beymer, Bauman & Co.
ALFRED SLACK, of Slack & Sholes.
ROBT. PITCAIRN, Superintendent Pennsylvania Railroad.
JNO. CHISLETT, Superintendent Allegheny Cemetery.
ROBT. J. ANDERSON, of Anderson & Woods.
GETER C. SHIDLE, of James Shidle & Son.
WM. SCOTT, Contractor.
WM. F. LANG, of Watt, Lang & Co.
RALPH BAGALEY, Secretary Westinghouse Air Brake Company.
J. J. LAWRENCE, Superintendent Allegheny Valley Railroad Company.
AARON FRENCH, of Pittsburgh Cast Steel Spring Company.
J. L. PIPER, Superintendent Keystone Bridge Company.

CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, President.
GEO. C. McLEAN, Cashier.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK

OF PITTSBURGH.

CASH CAPITAL..........$300,000.

INCORPORATED 1866.

OFFICE: NO. 83 FOURTH AVENUE,

(In Safe Deposit Company's Building.)

President—HENRY LLOYD.
Vice President—WILLIAM REA.
Trustees—Henry Lloyd, Thomas Wightman, R. H. Hartley, Hon. J. K. Moorhead, William Rea, E. P. Jones, Geo. W. Hallman, Edward Gregg, Hiram Stowe.
Secretary and Treasurer—SIDNEY F. VONBONNHORST.

Six per cent. interest allowed on time deposits.

Investments made in Government and Real Estate Securities.

Bank open daily, except Sundays, from 9 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., and on Saturday evening from 6 to 9 o'clock.

Shoe and Leather Savings Bank,

14 Smithfield St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

CAPITAL..........$200,000.

GEO. H. ANDERSOM, D. R. DAVIDSON,
WM. H. BROWN, M. W. RANKIN,
G. FOLLANSBEE, JOHN P. SCOTT,
J. H. BORLAND, JACOB S. REYMER,
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GEO. H. ANDERSON..........President.
JOHN D. FRASER..........Cashier.

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SIX (6) PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on Time Deposits.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bills of Exchange, Notes and all good Securities.

Accounts of Banks and individuals solicited.

Board meets for Discount daily, at 11½ o'clock.

Odd Fellows' Savings Bank,

No. 63 FOURTH AVENUE,

PITTSBURGH.

Chartered by Legislature of Pennsylvania, March, 1872

CAPITAL..........$100,000
PRIVILEGE..........$500,000.

BANK OF DISCOUNT AND DEPOSIT.

Money Loaned on Mortgages, Bonds and other good Securites.

INTEREST PAID ON TIME DEPOSITS.

Books of By-Laws furnished at the Bank.
Collections and Returns promptly made.

DIRECTORS:

HENRY LAMBERT, A. M. BROWN,
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WILLIAM NELSON, D. P. ESTEP,
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President—HENRY LAMBERT.
Vice President—ANDREW MILLER.
Cashier—W. J. SCULLY.

Open for business from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturday Evenings from 6 to 8.

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W. VANKIRK..........Vice President.
CYRUS CLARKE, JR..........Cashier.

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SLATE.

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All Orders promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

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Also, Slating Nails and Felt,

Corner Eleventh and Liberty Streets,

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SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

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ESTABLISHED 1808.

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FRESH NORFOLK OYSTERS—

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SOLID MEATS and SHELL OYSTERS A SPECIALTY Orders solicited.

WM. HOLMES..........JAMES IRWIN.

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

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Office No. 15 Market street, Pittsburgh

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,

S. L. VERA, Proprietor,

TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET

PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made quickly, at reasonable rates

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U. S. MAIL LINE.

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LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
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For All Points on the Monongahela River.

STEAMER GENEVA..........CAPT. PHILLIPS.
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For further particulars inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.

No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.

A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.

THE NEW AND LIGHT Draught Passenger Steamer

WEST VIRGINIA,

PETER DONALDSON..........Commander.

Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.

For further particulars inquire of S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.

SATURDAY—4 P. M.

THE LIGHT DRAUGHT STEAMER

PETROLIA,

JOHN McLAUGHLIN..........Captain.

Will leave as announced.

For Freight apply on Board, or to CHAS. M. FAIRMAN, on Wharfboat.

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STEAM TWICE A WEEK TO AND FROM EUROPE.

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Full Powered Clyde Built Iron Steamships:

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CITY OF CHESTER, CITY OF WASHINGTON,

From Pier 45, North River, New York, EVERY THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin..........$75 00 gold.
Steerage to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry..........30 00
Prepaid Tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow or Derry, through to Pittsburgh..........$41 00 U. S. currency.

Apply to

JOHN G. DALE, New York;
WM. BINGHAM, 143 Smithfield street; or
THOMAS H. RATTIGAN, 47 Smithfield street, Pittsburgh, Pa.;
T. H. MURRAY, 7 Ninth street.

Where plans of Cabin can be seen and every information given.

RAILROADS:

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD—AFTER JUNE 26, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	1:30 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex.	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex.	8:20 a m
Philada. Ex.	5:10 p m	Southern Ex.	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:10 p m	Through Pa.	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex.	[illegible]
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Home'd Ac. No. 1	6:10 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Home'd Ac. No. 1	7:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac. No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:50 a m	Walls No. 3	10:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Walls No. 4	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac.	4:05 p m	Lib'ty Ac.	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 1	5:20 p m	Wall's No. 5	3:50 p m
Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	6:35 p m	Wall's No. 6	5:50 p m
Wall's No. 6	6:05 p m	Brint'n Ac. No. 2	6:50 p m
Brin'n Ac. No. 2	9:20 p m	Brad'ks Ac. No. 1	7:20 p m
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m	Brint'n Ac. No. 3	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 1:30 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 9:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 1:20 p. m.; Baltimore 1:15 p. m.; Washington 3:40 p. m.; New York 4:29 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:15 p. m.; Philadelphia 2:40 a. m.; Baltimore 2:15 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.; New York 6:10 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:10 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 2:40 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:50 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:10 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:20 a. m.; Philadelphia 7:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:00 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.; New York 10:14 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m. Leave Pittsburgh 9:20 p. m.; arrive Brinton's 10:20 p. m.

CITY TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of the citizens of Pittsburgh the Pennsylvania Railroad Company have opened a City Ticket Office at No. 78 Fifth avenue, corner Smithfield street, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to principal Stations, can be purchased at any hour of the day or evening, at the same rates as are charged at the depot. Baggage will be checked through to destination from Hotels and Residences by the Excelsior Baggage Express Co., on orders left at this office.

THOS. E. WATT, Agent,
78 Fifth avenue, or
WM. B. STORRY, Agent,
Union Depot.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILWAY—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE—On and after SUNDAY, AUGUST 18th, 1872, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner of Grant and Water streets, as follows:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Through Mail	6:00 a m	McKeesport Ac No. 1	6:40 a m
Braddock's Ac	6:30 a m	Braddock's Ac No. 1	7:55 a m
Mixed Way	9:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:30 a m
McKeesport Ac. No. 1	11:00 a m	Confluence Ac	10:40 a m
Confluence Ac.	3:30 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 2	2:05 p m
West Newton Ac	4:35 p m	Mixed Way	3:20 p m
Braddock's Ac	5:30 p m	Through Mail	5:55 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 2	6:15 p m	Braddock's Ac No. 2	7:25 p m
McKeesport Ac No. 3	11:00 p m	McKeesport Ac No. 3	9:00 p m
Church Train *Sunday only.	1:00 p m	Church Train*	10:05 a m

All Trains daily except Sunday.

Through Mail and Confluence Accommodation, make connection at Broadford and Connellsville for Mount Pleasant and Uniontown.

THROUGH MAIL MAKES CONNECTION AT BRIDGEPORT FOR BEDFORD SPRINGS.

CENTRAL TICKET OFFICE.—For the convenience of citizens of Pittsburgh, the Pittsburgh, Washington and Baltimore Railway Company have opened a Central Ticket Office at No. 43 Fifth avenue, corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, in First National Bank Building, where Through Tickets, Commutation Tickets and Local Tickets to all points on the line of the P., W. and B. R. W. can be procured at any hour of the day or evening at the same rates as are charged at the Depot.

Baggage will be checked through to destination from hotels and residences by W. ARMTRONG'S Baggage Express, on orders left at this office.

For further information apply to

W. B. BROBST,
Agent, No. 43 Fifth avenue,
Depot, corner Grant and Water streets.
E. K. HYNDMAN,
General Superintendent, Pittsburgh, Pa.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, July 15, 1872. Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions and Central and Western New York,

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:10 a m	8:35 p m
Night Express	10:40 p m	6:15 a m
Mail	10:50 a m	4:45 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:40 a m	6:30 a m
1st Soda Works Accommod'n	9:30 a m	8:05 a m
Parnassus Accommodation	11:40 a m	2:10 p m
Brady's Bend Accommod'n	3:25 p m	10:30 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	5:00 p m	8:55 a m
2d Soda Works Accommod'n	6:00 p m	5:45 p m
3d Hulton Accommodation	8:50 p m	7:20 p m
Special Parker Train (Sunday)	7:10 a m	8:35 p m

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:10 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:25 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 4:44 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:35 P. M.

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sunday) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Superintendent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after JUNE 3d, 1872, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	8:35 a m	Freeport No. 1	9:25 a m
Express	10:30 a m	Claremont Ac	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:45 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Mail	5:35 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:30 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:50 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to

JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Manager, Philadelphia.
ROBERT NEILSON,
Superintendent, Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY—PAN-HANDLE ROUTE.

After JUNE 2d, 1872, trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex.	1:13 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac.	6:58 a m
Washington Ac.	8:53 a m	Washington Ac.	8:33 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac.	10:08 a m
McDonald Ac.	11:53 a m	Cincinnati Exp.	12:23 p m
Southern Ex.	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac.	3:38 p m
Steubenville Ac.	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:38 p m
McDonald Ac.	6:13 p m	Fast Line	6:18 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	10:03 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.

12:23 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.

All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 8:53 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:33 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:38 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From JUNE 2d, 1872, trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex.	1:13 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex.	10:53 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex.	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:48 p m
Pacific Exp.	9:13 a m	Cleveland Ex.	4:13 p m
Clev and Whg Ex	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:33 p m
Chicago Exp.	2:43 p m	Chicago Mail	8:48 p m
Wellsville Ac.	5:13 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	4:43 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac.	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac.	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:33 a m
New Castle Ac.	1:33 p m	New Castle Ac.	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	2:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	3:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac.	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac.	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	4:28 p m
Leetsdale Ac.	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac.	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.

Chicago Express arrives daily.

Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.

Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.

All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.

J. N. McCULLOUGH,
General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PETROLEUM.

R. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.

WARING & KING,

Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.

Office No. 4 DUQUESNE WAY, Pittsburgh, Pa.

SWEET POTATOES—

100 barrels Prime Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
50 barrels Prime Baltimore Sweet Potatoes;
75 barrels Cultivated Cranberries;
25 tubs Choice Roll Butter.
Receiving Fresh Goods every day.

HENRY REA, Jr.,
305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

HENRY FARNAN,

Engine Builder and Machinist.

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Chimneys, Britches, Fire Beds, Ash Pans, Steam Pipe, Salt Pans, Iron Bridges, Steam Boilers, Oil Stills, Oil Tanks, Settling Pans, Coal Shutes, Condensers, Prison Doors, Gasometers, Blast Furnace Stacks and Pipes.

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TILES, STOVE LINING AND FIRE BOX ARCHES, A SPECIALTY.

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Or for Slate or other Covering, for Depots, Round-houses, Blast Furnaces, Banks, &c.

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FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.

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Lithograph of Sections furnished on application.

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CHILLED ROLLS,

SHEARS AND PUNCHES,

NAIL MACHINES, Ernest's Patterns.

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Immediately above Upper Monongahela Bridge,
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SPECIAL ATTENTION GIVEN TO FINE SH

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage, October 12th, 1872.

	Cents.
S. Adams, Beatty, Pa	3
Mrs. P. S. Mallery, Troy, New York	3
Alfred Campbell, Niles, Ohio	3
Archer & Pancoast, New York	3
J. Anderson, Pittsburgh, Pa	2

JOHN H. STEWART, P. M.

Sent to Dixmont.

Martin Greiner, an insane inmate of the county jail, was yesterday removed to the Insane Hospital at Dixmont, by order of the Court of Common Pleas, on petition of Warden Scandrett. Greiner's legal settlement is in the Fourth ward, Allegheny.

United States Court.

The next Term of the United States District Court will begin on Monday, the 21st instant. The Grand Jury will proceed with the business which may be in readiness, but no cases will be called for trial other than those in the bankruptcy branch of the court.

A South Side Affray.

Yesterday morning a fight occurred between John Anderson and Henry McLaughlin, in West Pittsburgh, in which it appears McLaughlin was badly abused. He was arrested and sent to the Workhouse for thirty days. Anderson left his watch for his appearance, and subsequently redeemed it and was fined twenty-five dollars and costs.

A Bold Robbery.

Yesterday afternoon a man named A. J. Derrick entered the boarding house of John Gessner, Alexander street, Temperanceville, and began a general ransacking of the premises. It appears he went to a cupboard and took everything therefrom of any value, after which he entered the sitting room, and, according to the statement of Mrs. Gessner, took from a dress which was hanging in the room ten dollars and a cheque for sixteen dollars, which had been given to her by one of her boarders, named Jordan. Officer Scott arrested Derrick, and he will have a hearing this morning, between eight and nine o'clock, in West Pittsburgh.

Serious Accident.

Yesterday afternoon a man named John McVay was very seriously injured. While driving down the Mt. Washington road his horse took fright at an approaching train and ran away, throwing Mr. McVay out of the vehicle at the foot of the hill. He received a very severe gash in the forehead, his chin was cut very badly, and also one side of his head. He received some ugly bruises about the body and shoulders. He was taken to the drug store of Mr. Smith, in South Pittsburgh, and his injuries attended to by Dr. Brewster, who happened to be present. He was then removed to his home on Mt. Washington, and will be confined to his bed for several weeks to come.

Railway Injunction Case.

A bill in equity was yesterday filed in the Court of Common Pleas, at the instance of J. A. McKee, against the Allegheny Valley Railroad Company setting forth that he is the owner of a tract of land in the Seventeenth ward, containing three acres; that the railway company has taken possession of a strip of said land, about twelve feet in width, for the purpose of erecting thereon a switch and siding; that they have not purchased the said land, and are proceeding in violation of law. He therefore prays for a preliminary injunction to restrain the company from appropriating the property. The preliminary injunction was granted and Saturday next was fixed for a further hearing in the case.

FIFTH AVENUE EXTENSION.

Meeting Yesterday.

The members of the Fifth Avenue Commission held a meeting yesterday afternoon in their room new City Hall. Owing to the "star chamber" manner in which the meeting was conducted, we are enabled to present but a limited report of the proceedings.

A member of the Commission stated that the contract for paving the avenue from Charlotte or Jumonville street to Penn avenue had been let—the Miller pavement having been decided upon.

This was about all that our reporter could ascertain, save that if the Miller men did not give the necessary bonds for the completion of the work within a few days, some other parties would get the contract.

It is presumed that the meeting adjourned.

THE KNIFE AGAIN.

A Man Stabs His Wife and a Visitor.

A cutting affray of rather serious dimensions occurred in Temperanceville, at a late hour on Tuesday night. The allegations are that Mr. Twitch, residing on Main street, in the rear of Rogers's tavern, returned to his home on the evening named, and found the front door of his house locked. He then went to the back door to try it, and while he had his hand on the knob he heard some one running down the back stairs. Thinking something was wrong he drew a knife, pushed the door open, and encountered Columbus Patterson, a Temperanceville constable. As the constable dashed past him Mr. Twich says he stabbed him in the arm. Patterson ran away, and in a moment of excitement Twich ran up stairs to his wife's bed room. He found her in bed and without saying a word he stabbed her in the breast. The wound is not dangerous. Patterson has disappeared, and Mr. Twich is ready to give himself up if any information is made against him.

THE SOUTH SIDE JUBILEE.

The Republican Demonstration To-Night.

The preparations for the jubilee promised the people of the South Side this evening were completed last night. Dr. M. A. Arnholt was elected marshal.

The following uniform was agreed upon for the participants in the procession: Dark coat and pantaloons, white vest and high hat and white gloves.

The procession will form at Ormond's Hall at seven o'clock. The column will be headed by the Great Western Band, and will parade over the following route:

From Ormond's Hall up Carson street to Twenty-sixth, up Twenty-sixth to Sarah, down Sarah to Twentieth, down Twentieth to Carson, down Carson to Tenth, down Tenth by the new bridge to Second avenue, down Second avenue to Grant street, up Grant street to Fifth avenue, down Fifth avenue to Smithfield street, up Smithfield street to Sixth avenue, down Sixth avenue to Wood street, along Wood street to Fifth avenue, up Fifth avenue to Smithfield street, down Smithfield to Lincoln Club Rooms, and from there along Smithfield across the Suspension bridge to Carson street, up Carson to Ormond's Hall.

The jubilee promises to be a grand affair.

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Thomas Concerts.

The concerts to be given by Theodore Thomas on the 28th and 29th inst. will introduce to the Pittsburgh public Mr. George L. Osgood, a young American singer of excellent voice and generous musical culture. Of him one of the most critical writers of New York says: "Mr. Osgood has acquired a reputation not only as a first-class artist, but as a composer of surprising merit. We have before us several songs of his composition; they are of the German school, simple, plaintive and touching melodies, the accompaniments denoting profound and conscientious study, and a thorough knowledge of harmony in all its intricate phases. Mr. Osgood is a gentleman of fortune who devotes himself to art from a pure love of the divine science. The Germans pronounce him to be the most perfect interpreter living of Schubert's, Schumann's and Robert Franz's songs. He has studied two years in Italy, is an accomplished singer of the Italian schools and is a pupil of Sibers, of Berlin. His voice is of an extended compass, full and clear and sympathetic in all the registers, perfectly equal and competent to the arduous labors of a public singer, still more so when coupled with the surprising musical intelligence possessed by him."

Pittsburgh Opera House.

Miss Lillie Eldridge appeared last night in Marsden's new play, entitled "Alma, or Held in Bondage." We heartily second the remarks of the Brooklyn *Times* on the actress and the play, which says Miss Eldridge is a rising young actress, and if her representation of her *role* of last night is any criterion, she is destined at no distant day to take a very prominent position in her profession. "Alma" is a high-toned play, and to witness it is a relief from trashy sensational pieces that are now in vogue all over the country. It is divided into three parts "Sunshine," "Shadow," and "Above the Clouds," and all are worked up with a masterly regard for the probable and not the improbable. The situations are startling, but not strange, and the interest in the play is never allowed to flag. It deals mostly with the finer senses, and the vivacious acting of Miss Eldridge had such telling effects on the audience, that exploded steamboats and railroad collisions are of no account. "Alma" will be repeated this evening.

Aims's American Theater.

There was a vast improvement in the attendance at this house last night, and the entertainment gave every satisfaction. Billy Pastor is an excellent comic singer, and is destined to achieve as enviable a reputation in that line as his brother Tony. Lydia Webster, Sallie Mason, Larry Tooley, Hannah Birch, the *corps de ballet*, and a host of other attractions to-night.

Trimbles Varieties Theater.

There will be an entire change of programme at this house to-night when the new combination will appear in a sterling olio of songs, dances, Ethiopianisms and an attractive afterpiece. Messrs. Gardner & Trimble are using every effort to please their patrons and are meeting with good success. Drop into the Varieties if you would enjoy yourself.

Academy of Music.

The very funny pantomime, "Flick and Flock," attracted another jam last night, and was received with the accustomed roars of laughter. It must be admitted here, as it is in the large cities of the East, that Messrs. Maffitt and Bartholomew stand at the head of the pantomimic art in America—never exceeding the bounds of decency and propriety, they draw forth more genuine and continued laughter than any artists on the stage, be they actor, clown or minstrel.

"Flick and Flock" is a highly enjoyable novelty, and should be witnessed by every lover of fun in this vicinity. Don't fail to take the children to the Saturday matinee.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, October 16.—There is no change in the river, and the packets are very irregular. Hazy and pleasant.

Cairo.

CAIRO, ILL., October 16.—Arrived—City of Chester, Belle of Pike Henry Ames, and City of Vicksburg, St. Louis; Capital City Memphis. Departed—Stella Black, Camden; Hawkeye, Ohio river; City of Chester, Memphis. Weather cloudy. The river fell three inches. The steamers Henry Ames and Belle of Pike collided at the mouth of the Ohio river this afternoon, demolishing the Pike's cook house and wheel house, and causing her wheel to drop out as she landed. The rudder and after-guard of the Ames were broken. The Pike will have to be repaired here.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, October 16.—Arrived—Northwestern and Rob Roy, Keokuk; Colorado, Vicksburg; St. Luke, Memphis; Huntsville, Pekin; Cowan, Cairo. Departed—Josephine, Shreveport; Grand Tower, Memphis; Mountaineer and Belle of Shreveport, New Orleans; Cowan, Cairo; Rob Roy, Keokuk; Utah, Vicksburg; Lady Pike, Louisville. River stationary. There was a slight rain at noon and prospects for more to-night.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 16.—Cloudy and warm. River declining. Arrived—Batesville, White river; Belle Lee, New Orleans. Departed—City of Alton, New Orleans; Susie Silver, St. Louis.

Vicksburg.

VICKSBURG, October 16.—Down—May Lowry. Weather pleasant. River falling.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, October 16.—No arrivals or departures. Clear and pleasant.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 16.—Cattle—receipts 3,730. The market is extremely quiet, no shippers being on the market, and prices are nominally 20@25c lower, or $5 35@6 00 for good to choice. A few stockers sold at $4 00@4 50, and a lot of 1,275 lb steers at $6 00. Shipments yesterday 28. Hogs—receipts 13,842. Market dull and lower, with sales during the morning at the range of $4 50@4 90 for fair to extra, closing 15c below these prices, with the pens well filled with unsold stock. Shipments, 6,461. Sheep—receipts 1,621. Market quiet and unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, October 16.—Cotton easier; good ordinary 16¼@16½c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, October 16.—Cotton easier; middling 18@18¼c.

Mobile.

MOBILE, October 16.—Cotton quiet; good ordinary 17¼c; low middling 18¼c; middling [illegible]

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, October 16.—Cotton active and firm; middling 18¾c.

FIRE COMMISSION.

Regular Meeting Yesterday.

The members of the Fire Commission held an adjourned meeting in their chambers, new City Hall, yesterday afternoon.

The following members were present: Messrs. Moorhead, Pitcairn, Stewart, Walton and Wilson.

In the absence of the regular President, Col. John H. Stewart was called to the chair.

Secretary Little read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

Chief Engineer White reported that there had been fifteen fires and alarms during the month of September.

The Chief also made a number of recommendations for the better government and improvement of the department, which were approved.

Samuel Evans had been appointed Foreman of Engine Company No 3, to fill a vacancy *pro tem*. The appointment was confirmed and subsequently Mr Evans was elected permanent foreman.

It was reported by Mr. McElroy that Hook and Ladder Truck No. 1 was about played out, and the Chief Engineer recommended the purchase of a new truck.

The recommendation was approved, and the matter of contracting for a new truck was referred to a special committee consisting of Messrs. Wilson, McElroy and Moorhead.

The Building Committee was authorized to close up the real estate business of the Commission, in regard to the sale of the Vigilant engine-house property, to the best advantage.

Mr. McElroy introduced Mr. Steen, the architect of the Highland avenue engine-house, to the Commission.

Mr. Steen stated that it was necessary to sink the foundation of the house at least two feet deeper than had been originally intended, in order to get a solid foundation. The well, which it was supposed would drain the cellar, he was confident would not accomplish the purpose, as the water bubbled up at a distance of six feet below the surface.

The matter was referred to the Building Committee, with power to act.

Mr. Mackey referred briefly to the fact that better order should be maintained among the firemen than had on sundry occasions of late been reported to him. He was of opinion that there had been considerable insubordination in certain quarters, and hoped that the Chief Engineer would put his heel upon it, and stop it.

The Chief replied that he would in future, as he had in the past, endeavor to preserve strict order and a faithful administration of the rules of the department.

Mr. Mackey and, indeed, the entire Commission, appeared determined upon this point.

Some bills were ordered to be paid and routine business transacted, after which the meeting adjourned.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

Commonwealth, at suggestion of L. Ellsworth vs. James Shehan and Henry S. Wilson. Defendants petitioned for remission of fine, and now, October 16, 1872, the hearing of the within application continued, and the Court appointed Wallace De Witt, Esq., Harrisburg, Commissioner to hear and take testimony on both sides of the question, as to whether the Commissioners of Mifflin county have been and are proceeding in good faith with the construction of the bridge, at Newton Hamilton, across the Juniata river accordingly, as they have been commanded by this Court, and report the same to this Court on the first Tuesday of January, at Philadelphia, together with a report on the testimony—to which time this hearing is continued.—*Per Curiam.*

Kilpatrick & Lyon vs. Bonsall; C. P. Argued by Schoyer for plaintiffs in error, and Sellers and Keenan, contra.

Logan Bros. & Co. vs. Bonsall; C. P. Argued by Hopkins and Lazear and Barton for plaintiff in error, and Sellers and Keenan, contra.

Thomson vs. Shepler's administrators; C. P. Argued by Shiras for plaintiff in error.

T. W. Day, of Pittsburgh, was, on motion of Thomas C. Lazear, duly admitted and qualified to practice in this Court.

McKee vs. Young, et ux., C. P., *non pros.*

Flatowski vs. Leob, continued.

Court adjourned at noon for consultation, and will meet again this morning at nine o'clock.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In the cross suits for aggravated assault and battery between Jane Holmes and Eliza Carr, verdicts of guilty of assault and battery were rendered.

In the cross suits between Jacob Daniel and Wm. A. Franz and John Steinbrenner, both parties were acquitted, but each ordered to pay his own costs.

George Kline pleaded guilty to an indictment charging him with entering the house of Mrs. Martha J. Martin, on Mount Washington, with intent to commit a felony. Remanded for sentence.

Charles Gerloch was convicted on a charge of stealing from the pocket of Joseph Hanzel fifteen dollars in money, but was recommended to the mercy of the Court.

A *nolle pros.* was entered by permission of the court in the case of Robert Armstrong indicted for cruelty to animals. The defendant paid the costs.

Commonwealth vs. Aug. Strack, and John Monen, and John Schafer, indicted for forcible entry and detainer. The parties were charged with dispossessing Catharine Keeling, aged about seventy-five years, of a house at No. 165 Sixteenth street, Birmingham. Jury out.

Margaret Beatty pleaded guilty to two charges of illegal liquor selling. In one case she was sentenced to pay a fine of $50, and in default to be imprisoned thirty days. Sentence was suspended in the other cases.

Louis Muller was arraigned on a charge of selling liquor in Mifflin township, contrary to special prohibitory act. He had been licensed to sell, but the license seems to have been granted through mistake. The counsel for the defendant raised the point that the indictment was drawn under the general law, whereas it should have recited the special act. The case was not concluded at adjournment.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commonwealth vs.

Geo. W. Grubbs,
Thos. Dunn,
Adam Wendel,
August Urbain,
Thos. Armstrong,
Maria J. Stein,
Volney Lucas,
A. Openhimer,
C. Mulrooney,
Christ. Peters,
Ella Allison,
Edward Gormley,
Adam Kingman.

Common Pleas—Judge Sterrett.

J. M. Shortall vs. William Downy. This was an action to recover balance alleged to be due on partnership settlement. Verdict for defendant.

James E. Huey vs. John Cane. Verdict for defendant.

Young & Son vs. Schmidt & Neldhart. Verdict for plaintiffs for $49 28.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

187. Meldrum vs. Anderson.
92. Lytie vs. Simpson et al.
194. Bruce vs. Schott & Bro.
196. O'Neill vs. Hamilton et al.
199. Hell vs. Ittle.
200. Tuttle vs. Cullen.
209. Wilson vs. Rogers et al.
96. Muhlstein vs. White.
103. Weller vs. De Roy Bros.
175. Barrett et al vs. Snyder et al.
168. Kimm vs. Adams.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

HON. R. W. MACKEY arrived home yesterday.

THE demonstration on the South Side to-night promises to be a grand success.

FRANK H. MAYNARD, charged with forgery, is now in jail for a hearing.

THERE will be a grand Republican torchlight procession in Sharpsburg on next Tuesday night.

MR. SNYDER, a painter residing on Pine street, Allegheny, was seriously injured by falling from a ladder, while painting a house on Middle alley, Allegheny.

JOHN WILSON charges a man named Chadwick with the larceny of two dollars from him while in a Wood street saloon. Defendant was arrested and bailed for a hearing before Alderman McMasters.

YOUNG MEN who were caught in this cold snap, with their overcoats in the pawn shop, are spending several hours in evening devotions, earnestly praying for the advent of Indian summer.

THE cars on the Birmingham Passenger Railway will be running to the Union Depot by this evening, the work on the Seventh avenue sewer having been completed between Grant and Smithfield streets.

YESTERDAY morning, at the railroad crossing on Federal street, Allegheny, a carriage was struck by a passing train, the occupant, a lady, and the driver, fortunately alighted in time to escape injury. The vehicle was badly damaged.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Hartranft club will be held on Friday night, at City Hall, when business of the utmost importance will be transacted. A large attendance of those having the interest of the club at heart is earnestly requested.

THE great sale of lots, in the Grazier plan, at Wall's station, comes off to-day. There will be a free train out on the Pennsylvania Railroad, leaving at 8:30 this morning, and returning after the sale. A free lunch will be served on the ground.

A MAN named Michael McGovern was very badly burned at the steel works of Anderson & Woods, corner of Try and Second streets, by the explosion of one of the crucibles which are used for the purpose of melting steel.

YESTERDAY officer Patrick Kennedy made information before acting Mayor McMasters, charging James Donovan with disorderly conduct. It is alleged that the accused resisted the deponent in making an arrest, and struck and kicked him. A warrant was issued.

AMONG the returns made at the Health office yesterday morning, of births in the city, one child is reported whose parents gave it the name of "Greeley." One was reported there a few days ago whose parents, in addition to the name which he inherited, had given the formidable title of "Ulysses Sidney Grant," and still another had, for "front" name, "Nellie Grant."

THE other day August Schultz made information before Mayor Blackmore charging John McClain with larceny as bailee. It is alleged that the defendant was intrusted with a silver watch and chain worth $25, and a plain gold ring worth $12, and that now he refuses to restore the articles to the owner. Last evening the defendant was arrested and held for a hearing to-day.

YESTERDAY morning, Justice Hoerr, of Birmingham, entertained a prosecution for surety of the peace, preferred by John Charters against Charles Guy. The defendant put in an appearance at the magistrate's office and gave bail for a hearing. Charters alleges that the defendant, who is a brother-in-law, threatened to shoot him if he did not go to work and support himself and family.

WE noticed yesterday, at the Allegheny National Bank, nearly a ton of pure silver, taken from the ore of the "Speckled Trout" mine in Montana Territory. These bars are beautiful to behold, and are substantial evidence of the wealth of the territories that has been lying dormant till the completion of the Pacific Railroads, which has enabled our eastern capitalists to develope and work these rich argentiferous deposits. A good cure for sore eyes is to gaze upon these silver bars.

TEN persons were consigned to the work house yesterday, by acting Mayor Masters, as follows: Wm. White, disorderly conduct, thirty days; Wm. Johnson, ditto ditto; Thos. Faring, ditto ditto; Hugh McMann, vagrancy, thirty days; Byron Cowan, ditto ditto; Patrick Gallagher, sixty days, vagrancy; Peter Loftus, ditto ditto; Catherine Loftus, ditto ditto; Jno. Carroll, ditto ditto; George Rankin, ditto ditto. Thirty common cases, in all, were disposed of.

A REGULAR rough and tumble fight occurred on Sixteenth street, Birmingham, at a late hour on Tuesday evening. It appears that a party in Wagner's drinking saloon, got into a difficulty which resulted in a rough and tumble fight, and when the proprietor attempted to eject them he was roughly handled. The night police succeeded in arresting James Green as one of the participants and lodged him in the lock-up. Yesterday defendant gave bail for a hearing and was discharged.

YESTERDAY L. Markowitz made information against William Millrat, charging him with obtaining from deponent the sum of thirty-three dollars under false pretenses. It is alleged that the accused was in jail, and the deponent, by paying the amount mentioned, secured his release. The money, he says, was paid on representation made by the defendant, that considerable sums of money were owed to him by prominent citizens, which representations are said to have been utterly false. The information was made before Alderman McMasters, who issued his warrant for the arrest of the accused.

AN excellent suggestion is made by the New York *Times*, and which applies as well to Pittsburgh as to New York—two-story street cars. The *Times* holds that a law limiting the number of passengers to the seats in city cars would not be effectual because it could not be enforced. We hardly agree with the *Times* in this. Such regulations are enforced abroad, why could they not be on this side of the ocean? But we shall not consider this phase of the question. There is no reason that we should not have cars with seats on the top, covered, too, with an awning or light roof. The idea is feasible and has been great. Cars so arranged are in use in Paris, Liverpool and London. Have any of our corporations the enterprise to try the experiment?

MRS. ANNA CHRISTIANA WEAVER, wife of a tavern keeper residing at No. 612 Penn street, died on Tuesday morning, from the effects of intemperance. A story was subsequently circulated to the effect that she had been kicked in the stomach by her husband, and that she had died from the effects of the injury. Coroner West held an inquest, and Drs. Donnelly and Ryder testified that there was no evidence of violence whatever. The husband and his daughters also swore that the story about the kicking was false. The woman had been suffering from *mania*, and died from inflammation caused by drunkenness. The tavern is a place of low resort, and after the inquest the sale of liquor was resumed as if nothing had happened.

LOWELL tells us that we must look out for our May-day among the poems on the shelf as we sit by the library fire, because we do not find it in the air without. Just now we ought to be reveling in the still warm glamour of our beneficent Indian summer; but, instead, there has been, with the exception of yesterday, a touch of winter in the atmosphere, and snug luxury sat by the fire inside. If it be true, as said, that the coldest of winters follow assuredly the hottest of summers, what Arctic weather may we not look forward to during the next four months? Ice in the rivers and perpetual snow in our streets would be only natural were intolerable cold the sequence of intolerable heat. We have noticed, however, that the weather-wise are, of all prophets, the least to be relied upon, and, unless Old Probabilities himself were to forecast a severe winter, we would rather incline to the hope and belief of a mild one, for considering the baking the earth got in June, July, and August, it would be only reasonable to suppose that there is scarcely enough cold left south of the North Pole to freeze it again in a hurry.

American Institute OF Mining Engineers.

Inauguration of the Second Council of 1872—The Organization—The First Paper, "The Iron and Coal Trade," Read—Discussion, &c., &c., &c.

Last evening second of the tri-annual sessions of the American Institute of Mining Engineers was inaugurated in the hall of the Western University, Ross and Diamond streets.

R. W. Raymond, editor of the New York *Engineering and Mining Journal*, occupied the chair and Martin Coryell, of Wilkesbarre, Pa., officiated as Secretary.

The proceedings were opened by Mr. Raymond, who, in a few appropriate remarks, introduced Mr. James Parke, Jr., who had been selected by the Institute to welcome the strangers from abroad to our city. Mr. Parke, on taking the floor, spoke as follows:

ADDRESS OF JAMES E. PARKE, JR.

On behalf of Pittsburgh and its manifold industries which center in it, my pleasant duty this evening is to extend to each and all of you, gentlemen of the American Institute of Mining Engineers, a cordial welcome. The welcome I tender you on behalf of the citizens of my native place, is earnest and sincere. There is, perhaps, no other city on this continent, whose prosperity and growth is more intimately connected with the development of the mining interests than Pittsburgh. Its annual products, now counted by millions, are in great part, due to the wealth taken from the bowels of the earth, and the employment which it sustains reaches to its farthest borders. Our people are engaged in the midst of clouds of smoke and flashes of flame, which come rushing forth from many furnaces, and deafened by the beating of hammers and noise of engines and machinery, and clashing of great plates, sheets and bars of glowing iron, steel and copper, as they fall on the floors of our mills and forges. Begrimed, as you will find them with smoke, and wet with the sweat of honest toil, with emotions as true as they are tender, they will, as they open the white hot furnace doors, give you a warm, hearty, and generous welcome to their places of industry. On behalf of our toiling thousands, I invite you to visit them, believing you will meet with much that will impress your minds with the busy scenes which the interiors of our many manufacturing establishments will print upon your memories. It is through your skill and energy that mines are opened and successfully worked to supply fuel to feed the flames which generate heat, which keeps all our machinery in active motion. When you have looked through the interior of our workshops, I invite you to take an outside view, over all. You can be taken to prominent eminences, from which you can, at night, witness panoramas not surpassed by any to be found elsewhere. Looking from these points, up and down our rivers, you can, at a glance, see the volumes of smoke and lurid glare of flame, which points out the many furnaces, whilst the rattle of machinery and the tinkling sounds of the hammers from the distant mills and forges, come to your ears from all directions, one sound chiming harmoniously with the others. These are the daily and nightly utterances of Pittsburgh, set to music by the science of the mining engineer, whose skill and ingenuity develops the fuel and directs the working of the mines from which the fuel is taken to give motion to this gigantic music box. Wearied by the fatigue of travel, and of your pursuits, I hope these scenes accompanied by Pittsburgh music, will excite emotions, which will bring vividly to your minds, in after years, these Pittsburgh sounds. The earth is the great hidden store house of nature from whence are to be extracted the elements and instruments of our civilization. England has made herself the mistress of the sea, and the workshop of the world, by her subterranean cobwebbed labyrinths. If civil engineering has accomplished much in tunneling mountains, bridging streams and spanning continents with iron bands—which go far to annihilate time and space—it is because the science of mining engineering has furnished her the oil to supply the lamp which has enabled her to be the beacon light of our modern civilization. The science of mining has brought us the gold and silver which has sustained the world's commerce. It has supplied the materials of our railroads and navies, and has revolutionized modern warfare. It is the gateway to untold treasures beneath the surface of the earth, and in proportion as it is developed will civilization advance; it is its true barometer.

The world is hurrying, humanity is awake, new wants are multiplying every hour, we are on the threshold of a new and higher civilization. The key to it, nature has placed in our hands, and it belongs to your science to unlock the treasures.

We, here in Pittsburgh, as manufacturers, have an essential interest in the success of your association. Science does not hang up horse shoes over the door of her temple for success. She unlocks the secrets of nature, and uses them to the attainment of certain fixed ends and results. Your association offers us the light and experience and the accumulated knowledge of the past to guide us in our work. For us, the pursuits of science deserve our encouragement. Your services will show themselves, in improved methods of work, and in economized means for the production of the elements in the industrial arts. May your association meet with that encouragement it richly deserves, and its members enjoy their stay here.

The gentleman's remarks were heartily applauded.

Mr. Raymond replied on behalf of the Institute. He returned thanks for the welcome accorded. The growth of the Institute was referred to. It had not been in existence long enough to exhaust all the means available to aid its success. The gregarious elements were illustrated by all denominations and why not by the mining and engineering profession. It was not expected that the members would bring their heads together and astonish and electrify the world. The Institute, however, knew what it had accomplished. It had knowledge of the exhaustion of the coal fields and the ore beds of Great Britain. A very simple calculation showed the fact to the Institute. The mines had not been worked right. Were the anthracite coal mines of Pennsylvania worked as the English mines are they would be exhausted in one hundred and ten years, but worked on the American plan they would not be exhausted for eight hundred years.

When it came to be proved that sixty per cent. of anthracite coal was lost, and that only thirty-three per cent. got to market, it was fully demonstrated that there was no loss that equalled the waste in mining anthracite coal. It would not be advantageous to adopt the English system where the loss is but ten per cent.

The gentleman next spoke in regard to the gradual waning of the old system of taking step by step, scientifically, in mining. Latterly the people were loosing their devotion to science, and were going forward practically and more successfully.

The Institute had assembled in a most important place—one of the great centers of the industries of the country. When events all over the world tell us that all other nations have reached their summit and are looking down upon us, it is time for us to carefully guard the great natural charges in our keeping. The fact that the owners of the great Ocean steamship lines have reached that point that they know not whether to supply their vessels with American or foreign coal, affords but a slight glance at the prospect ahead, of our supplying coal to foreign nations. Problems cannot be solved by looking at books—scientific men do not know enough.

The great demand for ore—our undeveloped resources—pioneer railroading—the necessity of an improvement in the quality of our iron—the necessity for harmony among tradesmen—the ores of the great West—geological observations, and a host of other subjects were embraced in the argument of the President, which was attentively listened to throughout.

A number of new propositions for membership of the Association were then read, and the applicants balloted for and elected.

Mr. T. M. Drown, of Philadelphia, moved that all gentlemen present at the sessions of the Institute, not members of the Association, but interested in the subjects introduced, be requested to take part in the discussions. Adopted.

The President then announced that the subjects to be discussed would be "Coal Washing and Coke Making," "Coal Fields and Ores of Colorado," "The Presence of Phosphorus in Anthracite Coal," "Coal Analysis," "The Tennessee Iron Works," and a number of others.

Mr. E. C. Pechin, President of the Dunbar Furnace Company was then introduced to the institute and read the following:

MR. PECHIN'S PAPER—THE IRON TRADE.

The iron trade of America seems on the point of a new departure. After years of struggling against heavy odds, patient endurance in periods of depression and loss, fears and hopes alternating as failure or success seemed to be the penalty or reward; wanting in sufficient capital, embarrassed by reason of imperfect knowledge and lack of skilled labor, confronted by a powerful foe—every doubt has at last vanished, physical and mechanical difficulties have been largely overcome, capital has become more abundant and remunerative, the excellence of our product has been everywhere established, and the peculiarities of American character—pluck, energy, and perseverance—have at last placed the trade upon a foundation so broad and stable, that upon it we begin to erect the structure of a world-wide business.

Concerning the future of the iron trade in the United States there can be but little doubt.

The growing scarcity and constantly increasing cost of raw material in Great Britain, their loss of labor by emigration, the social disturbances among the working classes, assuming a more threatening attitude on each new outbreak, the rapidly decreasing value of money, in consequence of the enormous production of gold and silver, combine to forbid any return to former prices, and indicate that a point has been reached beyond which any marked increase is improbable.

The same causes are operating to a greater or lesser extent upon the continent.

In the meanwhile the growing wants of humanity are rapidly outstripping these sources of supply. In addition to the steadily increasing foreign home demand, we find, the world over, the most intense activity everywhere displayed in enterprises requiring prodigious quantities of iron. Railways of colossal magnitude are building or projected in Russia, Australia, the East Indies, North and South America, and now the hoary and laggard East unbars its venerable portals and invites, with open arms, the fresher and nobler civilization of the West to renew its life by giving to it what the other, out of its own fertile brain, has created.

In the United States, irrespective of the 60,000 miles of railroad to be maintained, and the 5,000 miles annually building, the uses of iron are almost infinite. Day by day the application of iron and steel in new directions, and in novel forms, is increasing.

It is authoritatively stated that at the present rate of annual consumption, in eight years the forests of Maine will have disappeared. In the Northwest the ravages of fire and the ax of the woodman are rapidly diminishing that source of supply. This growing scarcity of timber is *compelling* the use of iron in buildings—bridges of wonderful size and strength; huge ocean steamships—barges and boats for lake and river traffic—churches—cars, and thousands of minor articles of every shape and size. Thus looking over the whole field of operations, the present is most favorable—the future most promising. Thus far what has been said applies equally to all branches of the iron and steel business. What follows is applicable more particularly to the manufacture of pig iron.

That the stocks of raw irons are inconsiderable the world over seems to be admitted. No better evidence is needed than the present scarcity and high price. The chances are against any material increase abroad, so that the only matter likely to disturb the home market is excessive domestic competition.

From the very nature of the business it can only be increased with moderate rapidity. Under the most favorable circumstances it takes a long time to build a modern furnace—the capital required is very great, allowing only men of large means to engage in such an enterprise. The localities naturally adapted for the business are comparatively few. A still greater obstacle is the time and money needed to open mines and deliver materials. Whether the furnaces in existence to-day can obtain full supplies of ore for the ensuing year is by no means a settled question, and, from all the data obtainable to date, the probabilities are against it.

The outlook, therefore, is favorable.

But all this may change—excessive prices may check consumption, and a falling off of demand may cause lower prices, and possibly loss; unexpected crises may come, just as they have come before; causeless panics may again unsettle trade. It is, therefore, a duty that each man owes to himself to ward off disaster by present watchfulness.

There is, however, a higher stand-point to take—a nobler aim to strive for, than merely present gain or a temporary success. The future is to be controlled.

The American iron master should plan, construct and manage, as if the barest profit that rewards capital and labor were his; as if he were assailed on all sides by the fiercest competition at home; as if he had to seek the market of the world for his living, and find himself opposed to the products of all nations and countries.

To build up a business that will be permanently successful, that will grow with our nation's growth and strengthen with her strength, we must put ourselves in a position to make as good an article, and sell it as cheaply as any other people can or will, and anything short of this is practically failure.

To accomplish this we must summon to our aid, three assistants—science, mechanical appliances, and contented labor. Those three are so closely connected, that take one away and the others are paralyzed.

The time has come when scientific research is to assume its true position—the day of "sheer force and blind stupidity," whose only protection was a high tariff, has gone by forever. The prodigal waste of the rich gifts of nature, the vast sums of money thrown away, the hard labor; in the aggregate too large to be even approximately estimated, which has been uselessly expended; the mishaps, drawbacks and failures which have followed every step of our business, show most conclusively that the physicist, the geologist and mineralogist, the chemist, the engineer and mechanic are as essential to success as the furnace itself, or the labor that works it. They teach us how to apply the laws of air and heat and power most advantageously, where and how to look for our raw supplies, what they are worth to us when found, how to admix them to produce the most economical and profitable results, how to extract them from the earth, and transport them at least expense, how to take them from crudeness and unproductiveness to the thousand forms of use and beauty.

There is no merely practical man, no matter how varied may have been his experiences, or how long his practice, that will not be benefited by the results of scientific investigation. That there is a growing sense of the importance of having thoroughly prepared scientific men in every department of business is evidenced by the institutions that are springing up in different quarters, provided with able teachers, most complete apparatus and models, and, significantly enough, splendidly endowed by men, who while achieving success and acquiring wealth, without the advantages of a scientific education themselves, are giving to others those advantages which they could not themselves enjoy.

While our country has lacked these opportunities scores of young men have availed themselves of the facilities afforded by the admirable schools abroad, and have come home accompanied by thoroughly educated foreigners, attracted by the growing prosperity of our coutry, to offer their services, while America is preparing her own sons for her future needs. It should be alike the duty and pleasure of the trade to recognize their abilities and liberally sustain them in their high and honorable calling.

Before coming to our second assistant it may be observed that the location of a blast furnace must be governed by circumstances. Convenience of supplies and accessibility to market usually determine this point.

Ores bear transportation for a greater or lesser distance according to purity and richness, without loss, as does pig metal. Fuel suffers materially by handling, carriage and storage. The loss by abrasion and breakage is much larger than is generally supposed, while recent investigations have demonstration that all fuels suffer a loss of carbon by exposure; especially with bituminous and semi-bituminous coals, is the loss heavy—an exposure of only two weeks causing a loss of carbon to the extent of from ten to twenty-five per cent. The carriage of limestone should be avoided as much as possible, thereby saving expense on slag. The true rule is to pay freight on the manufactured article, and not on the raw material.

The supplies and the knowledge of how to save them being obtained, the next consideration is the furnace and its appliances.

The contrast between the furnace of to-day and the type of only ten years ago is astounding. Light and graceful structures of iron have taken the place of huge and expensive masses of masonry; compact, durable, direct-acting engines have superseded acres of machinery; a simple arrangement of pipes and flues replaces the complicated system of olden times; ingenuity has been successfully taxed in devising methods for heating the blast to high temperatures, thereby economizing fuel, increasing the yield and improving the product; careful scientific and experimental investigation has so modified the interior lines of the furnace that the gases act with a uniformity and effectiveness in the reduction of the materials utterly unknown a few years since; closed tops control the hitherto waste gases to the useful purpose of generating steam and heating the blast; simple and ingenious devices raise the stock to any height, determine accurately the materials supplied, calcine the ores and limestone and break them in suitable size, properly prepare the fuel, and day or night, without rest or cessation, perform the work of an army of men.

The manufacture of iron may be robbed of very many of the uncertainties which have characterized it in the past. With duplicate engines of greater power than ordinarily required a steadier blast can be obtained, and in event of an accident to one, the other can be temporarily taxed to take its place. A reserve of boilers and hot blast stoves permits cleaning and repairing without the furnace standing, and every iron master knows too well what a stoppage of twenty-four hours costs him; height utilizes the gases in the reduction of the ores and economizes the fuel—the larger the bosh, the larger the yield and the cheaper the product—the wider the throat and bigger the flues, the more readily the gases pass off.

Of course these general features must be modified to suit particular ores, and different kinds of fuel.

To do all this, money must flow like water—in the usual sense of the word, there can be no such thing as economy in the construction of the blast furnace. Whatever is proved to be the best adapted for the particular purpose to which it is to be applied, must be adopted, regardless of cost. In our case "to be penny wise is not to be pound sure," and a furnace is one of the exceptions which prove this rule. Whatever can be done by machinery, let machinery do, for at least it is insensible to Fourth of July's, Washington's birthday, political meetings, pay-days and whisky.

The most unreasonable, unreliable, crankiest, and most troublesome machine is the human machine; and this brings us to our final assistant, labor.

In treating this, we at once get upon most delicate ground.

The labor question is one of the great unsolved problems of the day. How to manage it—to determine its proper relations to capital—to render it efficient, satisfied and productive, are questions which wise and good minds everywhere are anxiously seeking to answer.

That capital and labor should not be antagonistic is a truism, but a truism very difficult to apply to everyday life.

It is quite impossible on an occasion like the present, to discuss at any length the various bearings of a question so full of interest, and so potent in its consequences. All that will be attempted, will be to present most briefly the views of the writer, formed as the result of observation, considerable personal experience, and a good deal of reflection. They are advanced with diffidence, as they may be widely at variance with the opinions of those better calculated to form wiser conclusions.

At the outset, then, let a sympathy and confidence be established between the master and his men. There is something more to be done, than exact the full hours of service, and pay the wages therefor—there is a kindly feeling to be created—a sense of mutual interest to be aroused—a sentiment of fellowship to be developed. To make a thoroughly good workman, we must make him intelligent; to make him contented, he must be able to comfortably support his family, and lay by something for a rainy day; to make him sober and moral, while being decided, we must appeal to those better feelings, often covered up and dulled, but rarely entirely absent. In pursuing such a course, many discouragements will be encountered; the motives may be misconstrued; ingratitude may oftentimes be the only return, but in time the effect will be produced.

It must be remembered that a very large number of working men are imperfectly or not at all educated. Many of those coming to us from the old world have been led to believe that their masters are their natural enemies, to whom they are to give as little, and from whom to take as much, as circumstances will permit; their impulsiveness and credulity often make them the unwilling tools of some of their own class, who with a smattering of knowledge are generally wiseacres, impracticable and dangerous—never wise, and rarely useful; their just demands are often needlessly refused, their unjust ones not met with sufficient firmness. Working men, as a rule, are more prejudiced than unreasonable—more suspicious than malicious—much more easily led than driven—convince them that an appeal to the master will be met with consideration and fairness, and they will make the appeal before they strike—let their employer gain their confidence by impartiality and kindness, and if he can give a good reason for refusing their demands, they will suffer much before coming to an open rupture.

Their life at best is not an enviable one—their toil is incessant—their homes in many cases miserable—their improvidence prevents accumulation—deprived of work, by sickness or otherwise their households suffer—if they die their families are thrown upon the charities of the cold world.

Let us masters be philanthropists, as well as money makers. By becoming benefactors to those under us, we will make them better and happier, more attentive and more profitable, and in addition to the larger return from their better labor we will reap the most satisfactory reward of an approving conscience.

Another important point is to make labor intelligent. Most excellent practical results are reached by workmen without their having the least idea of how or why they are so. In the blast furnace, where so much depends upon the accuracy and attention of the hands, if they could understand even in a general way, why they should do thus and so, they would save themselves much labor and oftentimes injury, their employers loss, and take away from the business many of its drawbacks. The simplest knowledge of the effect of heat, of blast, and of the nature of materials is usually wanting, and the "rule of thumb" being the only guide, the result is whatever good or bad luck may happen to bring.

For the present generation the only method of mental improvement would be by night schools, with a series of lectures. Discarding technical terms, and using only the simplest language, with such diagrams as could readily be drawn upon a blackboard, a vast deal of most useful information could be imparted, and by allowing and, indeed, inciting questions, many points, misty and unsettled, could be made plain and firmly fixed in the mind.

For the future, a class of reliable furnace men may be made by taking bright, industriously disposed boys as apprentices, and just as in other trades, good workmen may be built up.

By supplying a comfortable, well-lighted and regulated reading room, where men may gather after their work, find the papers and journals of the day, and especially the industrial and mechanical publications, and enjoy the opportunity of talking together, or amusing themselves in an innocent manner, not only may many hours be snatched from grosser pursuits, and the disgusting associations of the grog shop and gambling saloon counteracted, but a wholesome influence may be exerted in rendering the manners less rude and boisterous, the mind more susceptible to reason, and the desire for improvement more intense.

By all means, if possible, workmen should be attached by local interests. The class of men most difficult to control are single men; they have no local attachments; one place is as good as another; a desire to see the world, as they call it, makes them restless, and upon the slightest provocation they leave. On the contrary, a man with a family dependent upon him dislikes change—he cannot afford to lose time, and a natural desire is present to save something for those he may leave behind him. The strongest hold that can be had on a laboring man is to make him the owner of his own home in the vicinity of his work. Besides securing steady men, the employer is thus largely relieved from the necessity of providing houses and more profitably employs his capital in his business. The formation and proper conduct of mutual building and loan associations, where circumstances will permit, should therefore be encouraged.

Sickness or disability is the greatest misfortune that can come to a laboring man. His income is cut off, medical attendance is expensive, family expenses run on, and when he once more goes to work he is burdened with debt and harrassed with care; if honest, he struggles along under a heavy weight; if not, he steals away as the easiest way of paying a debt, often taking his first step in dishonesty, which he is apt to repeat for a less potential cause, and each time with greater ease, until he becomes a scamp himself and by his example makes scamps of others. The establishment of a hospital and pension fund in which the master takes a liberal share and interest makes a workman contented, because he can look forward without dread to sickness and old age. The benefit being lost if he voluntarily leaves, or for good cause is discharged, is a strong incentive to duty.

The co-operative plan, whereby the workman is entitled to a certain share in the profits of the business, is of recent adoption. In many instances it is working well. It is, however, so dependent upon the peculiarities of a business that to lay down any rule of action is impossible. Where workmen alone have attempted it the result has oftentimer been a failure, owing to lack of proper commercial education, diversity of opinions, and want of vigor and unity. Where the master has retained the general direction and simply divided a proper proportion of profit, success has usually followed, strikes are avoided, good men are attracted by such a partnership, and self interest prompts them to work well themselves, and to watch that their fellow workmen do their duty.

The calling of an iron master is more than interesting. We wage a Titanic warfare with nature, compelling her to relinquish from her tenacious grasp those varied treasures which, through countless ages, she has hidden away within her deep recesses. We summon to our aid all that science can afford, mechanical ingenuity devise, money purchase, and energy and ability achieve, and when this is done, we must fain confess how little we have accomplished, and how little we know compared with the vast possibilities that lie before us. Our occupation is fascinating, because so uncertain. It demands the most careful attention, the nicest accuracy, the most incessant watchfulness, the boldest expedients, the strongest nerve.

We may not make the best iron that is produced, but it is our own fault if we do not make the *best* product that our materials will admit of, at the smallest possible cost and at the largest possible profit.

A patriotic Virginian once declared that "Eternal vigilance was the price of liberty." In these more utilitarian days, we may truthfully and feelingly exclaim, "Eternal vigilance is the price of pig iron."

Mr. Pechin had the attention of his audience throughout, and his remarks were earnestly listened to.

Some discussion upon the paper ensued, after which the session adjourned until half-past ten o'clock this morning.

PETROLEUM ON STEAMBOATS.

Alleged Violation of an Act of Congress.

Yesterday afternoon an information was made before U. S. Commissioner Gamble against John Speer & Co., charging them with a violation of an act of Congress in shipping petroleum ignitable at a certain degree, on a passenger steamboat. The act provides that no petroleum ignitable at less than 110° Fahrenheit shall be shipped on a passenger boat, while, it is alleged, Messrs. Speer & Co. shipped petroleum ignitable at 74° Fahrenheit. The defendants promptly appeared before Commissioner Gamble, and furnished bail in the sum of $2,000 for a hearing. They claim to be entirely innocent of the charge against them.

PIG IRON.

Meeting of the Pig Iron Manufacturers' Association—Election of Officers, &c.

Yesterday the American Pig Iron Manufacturers' Association held a session in the Monongahela House. There was a large attendance and considerable interest manifested in the proceedings.

After the calling of the roll the Secretary, Mr. Thomas Dunlap, read the minutes of the last meeting, which were approved.

An election of officers for the ensuing year was then held, with the following result:

President—A. B. Stone, Cleveland, Ohio.

Vice Presidents—Eastern—Edward L. Cooper, New York; Wm. Firmstone, Pennsylvania; Henry McCormick, Pennsylvania. Western—General James Pierce, Pennsylvania; A. B. Cornell, Ohio; A. B. Meeker, Illinois.

Treasurer—Jos. C. Kent, New Jersey.

Managers and Executive Committee—A. B. Stone, Cleveland, Ohio; Edward L. Cooper, New York, N. Y.; Wm. Firmstone, Glenden, Pa.; Henry McCormick, Harrisburg, Pa.; Gen. James Pierce, Sharpsville Pa.; A. B. Cornell, Youngstown, Ohio; A. B. Meeker, Joliet, Ill.; James L. Bennett, Pittsburgh, Pa.; O. W. Potter, Chicago, Ill.; J. H. Maxon, St. Louis, Mo.; Samuel Thomas, Catasauqua, Pa.; Jos. C. Kent, Philipsburg, N. J.; W. F. Bartlett, West Stockbridge, Mass.; J. H. Hall, St. Louis, Mo.

Secretary—Thomas Dunlap, Philadelphia, Pa.

A highly interesting report was read by the Secretary, tracing the increase of the production of pig metal in Great Britain from the year 1740, when the production was but 17,000 tons, to 1871, when it reached 6,000,000 tons, and also in the United States, where in sixty-one years we have increased the product from 53,000 in 1810 to nearly 2,000,000 tons in 1871. Returns were given of the product of iron and oil, as taken from the figures of the census of 1870, and of the production of Pennsylvania by counties for 1871, which was listened to with great interest. The report reviewed the condition of the trade, and the technology of iron manufacturers; and was adopted and ordered to be printed for distribution to members.

Some routine business was transacted, and the members engaged in a discussion of the condition of the trade, and interchanged views as to the probable future of prices, &c., after which the meeting adjourned for dinner.

Prof. R. W. Raymond, President American Institute Mining Engineers, Prof. E. T. Coxes, State Geologist of Indiana, and J. Blodget Button, Metallurgist of Philadelphia, were present as invited guests. The body received an invitation to attend the meeting of the Institute of Mining Engineers, which was accepted, and also congratulatory communications by telegraph from the Eastern Ironmasters' Association, in session at St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. The Association then adjourned until half-past three in the afternoon.

The concluding session of yesterday was devoted to an informal discussion of matters of interest to members of the association.

This association was organized only seven months ago with thirty members. It now comprises about one hundred and thirty members, and represents over half the pig iron manufacturing companies in the country.

STREET COMMITTEE.

Meeting Yesterday Afternoon.

The Street Committee of Councils held a meeting yesterday afternoon, in their apartments in the new city building, Dr. Arthurs in the chair. Mr. K. Bracken was awarded the contract for the Willow street sewer, in the Seventeenth ward. The Marion street sewer was awarded to C. W. Lewis & Co. The committee determined to place a sewer in Church alley, Third ward. An ordinance was passed for the opening of Second avenue from the Birmingham bridge to the old city line. The claim of Allen Drum for balance of old account, amounting to $1,754 42, was ordered to be paid. The assessments for the grading and paving of Ash alley, from Butler street to Union alley, were approved, as were those for the grading, &c., of Forbes street, from Miltenberger to Van Braam street. Other business of minor importance was transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

Free Excursion by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company.

The narrow gauge railroad will be ready on Monday, October 21st, to convey passengers to the great auction sale of one thousand magnificent building sites, from twenty to thirty buildings, among which will be offered a splendid brick residence, built after the most modern plan, containing nine large rooms, with every convenience, together with five acres of ground, improved with a large vineyard, one hundred and fifty bearing fruit trees, of all kinds, currants, gooseberries, flowers and shrubberies all under the highest state of cultivation. Don't fail to go. This will be the only sale, and there will be excellent opportunities for speculation. The one thousand choice building sites are laid out on the most liberal plan, and commanding rare and extensive views of beautiful scenery, with a public park, containing twenty acres. Now is the time to buy these lots, before all the improvements are made, and while they are cheap.

Parties living on the line of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad will be accommodated. Trains will be run so as to meet the wants of its patrons, and the cost of travel will not exceed that of street cars.

The terms of sale are, ten per cent. of the purchase money to be paid within thirty days from date of purchase, the balance in twenty quarterly payments, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage. Ten dollars of the first payment on each lot will be required at time of sale, to secure the purchase. All parties desiring to attend this sale, will meet at the foot of the Monongahela Incline Plane, at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., and 1 P. M., on Monday, October 21st. Tickets will be given free of charge. Good music will accompany the excursion, and a free lunch will be served at 12 o'clock. Plans and full particulars can be obtained at the company's offices, No. 75 Fourth avenue, Pittsburgh, and Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

No Better Opportunity

For investment has yet been offered in suburban property than will be extended at the great sale of one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon, on Monday next. For fertility of soil, scenery, admirable location, pure air, fresh water, etc., this property is not surpassed by any tract of land in the county. The proposed village of Castle Shannon, which will be brought into direct communication with the city by the new narrow gauge railroad, has been laid out in large lots, with wide streets and a public park. That our over-crowded population will seek an outlet in that direction, the building of the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad has resolved into a settled fact.

The Lecture in Library Hall.

The Rev. Mr. Bonham, who accompanied Mr. Cook's party of tourists to Italy during the "Carnival season" of the present year, proposes on Tuesday night to conduct a Pittsburgh audience through the most interesting parts of Continental Europe; he will spend some time in Paris amid the wrecks of war and the terrible ravages of the Commune; hunt up the hoary antiquities of Rome and her picturesque ruins, and visit Mount Vesuvius to witness the fierce monster pour forth his fiery baptism upon the beautiful scenes below. Price of tickets for the round trip 50 cents.

Academy Place

And Riverview Place, two lovely parks, front the Sterling lots, at auction next Saturday at Sewickley. Get plans from McIlwaine.

Grand Cloak Opening

On Thursday, October 17th. P. H. Hacke, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, will exhibit the finest assortment of cloaks ever brought to the city. The garments are imported direct, are of the newest styles, and from the hands of the most celebrated modistes of Paris.

Among them will be shown the celebrated "Monk" garment, the latest Parisian novelty.

The Best Chance

For investment in suburban property ever offered here can be obtained at the great sale of lots at Castle Shannon on Monday next. The railroad is almost completed to that point, and regular and frequent passenger trains will soon be running, thus affording perfect facilities for ingress and egress at a small cost, and at the expense of but little time. With the completion of the road property all along its line is bound to rise rapidly in value. It is therefore important that all who would obtain lots at a reasonable price should be in attendance at the sale. It will be a long time before another opportunity like the one now presented will offer.

Old Monongahela

Rye whiskies on hand and for sale by Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

Grazier's Great Sale

of quarter and half acre lots at Wall's station, Pennsylvania Railroad, on Thursday, October 17th. Free train at 8:30 A. M. and free lunch. See advertisement.

Hats and Caps—Fall Styles.

The largest stock, at lowest prices, will be found at R. H. Palmer's new hat house, Nos. 149 and 151 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware.

Ice pitcher sets, tea sets, castors, forks and spoons, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s, 100 Wood street.

Excursionists

for the great sale of lots at Castle Shannon, on Monday next, will be afforded the opportunity of riding the entire distance from the depot, on Carson street South Pittsburgh, to the proposed village, as the road will by that time be completed and in running order to a point in close proximity to the property to be offered.

$275.

A new piano of a very reliable make, all improvements, Agraffe, &c., *retail price on the lease plan* $500, will be sold for $275, cash. Sent anywhere on ten days' trial. J. M. Hale, 29 Fifth avenue, up stairs. Call and buy instruments cheap for cash or short time paper, and do not pay one hundred per cent. more for a poor article at other houses on the lease plan.

Grand Opening.

On Thursday and Friday, October 17 and 18, of fine imported Cloaks, Water-proofs, Sacques, Talmas and Shawls.

Fine Dress Trimmings, Laces, Embroideries, Hosiery, Gloves, Millinery and Fancy Goods.

At Eaton's Trimming Store, 17 Fifth avenue.

Grand Cloak Opening

On Thursday, October 17th. P. H. Hacke, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, will exhibit the finest assortment of cloaks ever brought to the city. The garments are imported direct, are of the newest styles, and from the hands of the most celebrated modistes of Paris.

Among them will be shown the celebrated "Monk" garment the latest Parisian novelty.

To the Ladies

Do not fail to attend the grand opening to-day of Cloaks, Sacques, Talmas and Dress Trimmings, at F. H. Eaton's, 17 Fifth avenue.

Castle Shannon.

Our readers should bear in mind the fact that no Monday next, October 21st, the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company's great sale of one thousand choice building sites, at Castle Shannon, takes place on the premises. Free excursion trains will leave the depot, on Carson street, South Pittsburgh at 9 and 11 o'clock A. M., on the day of sale, and a free lunch will be served on the ground at 12 o'clock.

Stockholders

in the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company and others who received invitations to be present at the sale on the 14th inst, which was unavoidably postponed, owing to the weather, will consider the same invitation good for the coming sale on Monday next.

Furniture—Large Stock and Low Prices.

There is no better place in Western Pennsylvania at which to buy furniture than the extensive establishment of Messrs. D. W. Huntsman & Co., Nos. 41 and 43 West Ohio street, Allegheny city. There will be found one of the largest assortments of parlor, dining room, chamber, hall and office furniture outside of New York, and the prices are the lowest known to the trade. Wholesale buyers will find the most liberal inducements offered, and clergymen and benevolent societies are allowed a favorable discount.

Hilands, King & Co.,

Nurserymen and florists, corner North and Cedar avenues, Allegheny city, furnish flowers for weddings, parties, &c.

Buy Your Whiskies

At Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

Monday Next,

October 21st, the great sale of one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon takes place, on which occasion the best opportunity for investment in suburban property ever offered can be obtained.

Grand Cloak Opening

On Thursday, October 17th. P. H. Hacke, corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, will exhibit the finest assortment of cloaks ever brought to the city. The garments are imported direct, are of the newest styles, and from the hands of the most celebrated modistes of Paris.

Among them will be shown the celebrated "Monk" garment the latest Parisian novelty.

The Finest Brands

Of imported and domestic liquors are all kept at Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

CRACKERS.

S. S. MARVIN & CO.'S

SUPERIOR

Oyster Crackers, Water Crackers,

NEW YORK WATER CRACKERS,

AND

CRACKER MEAL,

ARE THE BEST TO BE HAD IN THIS MARKET.

91 and 93 Liberty Street.

5TTh

The Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company

Will offer for sale on Monday next, October 21st, one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon, one of the most desirable localities for suburban residences in the county. A free excursion train will convey all desirous of attending to and from the sale. Be on hand if you would buy property bound to double in value in a short time.

Grazier's Great Sale

of quarter and half acre lots at Wall's station, Pennsylvania Railroad, on Thursday, October 17th. Free train at 8:30 A. M. and free lunch. See advertisement.

$230.

A good seven-octave nearly new Piano, of a very good make, retail price $450, will be sold for $230, at J. M. Hale's, 29 Fifth avenue, up stairs.

The Great Sale

of one thousand choice building sites at Castle Shannon will positively take place Monday, October 21st, 1872. Be on hand if you would get a good investment in suburban property.

100 Wood Street

Is the place to buy China and white stoneware of the best and latest styles. R. E. Breed & Co.

The Million.

This new cook stove, manufactured and for sale by J. B. Herron & Co., No. 291 Liberty street, is fast becoming popular, and is meeting with a ready sale. The comparative cheapness of the Million is alone sufficient to rapidly bring it into favor with the masses of the people, for whom it is more especially designed. The Million will fully meet the requirements of the housekeeper, is finely finished, durable, simple in its construction, and perfect in its operation. Call and examine it.

Grazier's Great Sale

of quarter and half acre lots at Wall's station, Pennsylvania Railroad, on Thursday, October 17th. Free train at 8:30 A. M. and free lunch. See advertisement.

$275.

A Chickering piano, nearly new, retail price $600 will be sold for $275 at J. M. Hale's, 29 Fifth avenue, up stairs.

Pyle's O. K. Soap

Is the best family soap in use. Ladies who once become accustomed to the use of the O. K. Soap, will never use any other. tf

The Singer

Sewing Machine is sold at $10 per month, and warranted for three years. Our interest not being second to that of the purchaser, we spare neither pains nor expense until the machines are thoroughly understood and used successfully.

R. STRAW & Co.,
TTh&S No. 10 Sixth street.

The Opening at Eaton's.

Fine Cloaks, Saques, Talmas, Dress Trimmings, &c., Thursday and Friday, October 17 and 18, No. 17 Fifth avenue.

$380.

A seven-octave new Haszelton Bros. Piano, retail price $625, will be sold for $380, at J. M. Hale's, 29 Fifth avenue, up stairs.

Grazier's Great Sale

of quarter and half acre lots at Wall's station, Pennsylvania Railroad, on Thursday, October 17th. Free train at 8:30 A. M. and free lunch. See advertisement.

Large Stock.

Of Holmes' celebrated whiskies at Getty & Co.'s, Nos. 184 and 186 First avenue.

One Thousand Lots,

being a subdivision of the Castle Shannon property will be sold at auction by the Pittsburgh and Castle Shannon Railroad Company, on the premises, Monday, October 21st. A free excursion train will carry passengers to and from the sale.

MARRIED:

EMERY—MORRISON—On Tuesday evening, October 15th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. Dr. Loomis, of Meadville, JOHN A. EMERY and MARY, daughter of John Morrison, Esq., all of this city.

CRAIGHEAD—PARK—On Tuesday evening, October 15th, 1872, at No. 4 Anderson street, Allegheny, by Rev. H. Palmer, Mr. R. A. CRAIGHEAD and Mrs. E. G. PARK, both of Beaver Falls, Beaver county, Pa.

DIED.

EVANS—On Wednesday morning, October 16th, at 3 o'clock, Mrs. JANE M. EVANS.

The funeral will take place from the residence of Capt. John L. Reno, No. 23 Market street, Allegheny city, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 1 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

COOPER—At his residence in Allegheny City, on Monday, at 10 o'clock A. M., JAMES M. COOPER, in the sixty-third year of his age.

Funeral on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock, from Trinity Church.

IHMSEN—On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, HARRY, son of William and Jennie Ihmsen, aged 1½ years.

The funeral will take place from the family residence, corner of Fourteenth and Neville streets, Birmingham, on THURSDAY MORNING, at 10 o'clock. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

DAVIS—October 15th, Mrs. CLARISSA, wife of William Davis.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of her husband, 55 Chatham street, THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 2½ o'clock.

CARRIAGES $3. HEARSE $5.

RODY PATTERSON, Jr.,
UNDERTAKER,
117 FOURTH AVENUE.

Coffins and Funeral Furnishing Goods of every description. Terms cash.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,337,489 83.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

BREECH LOADING SHOT GUNS,
AT $35 TO $300.
DOUBLE BARREL SHOT GUNS,
$8 TO $125.

Single Shot Guns, $3 to $$25. Revolvers, $6 to $25. Pistols, 75 cents to $8. Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Flasks, Pouches, Gun Material. Guns and Pistols repaired. Call and see our stock, or send stamp for our Illustrated Price List. All orders by mail promptly attended to, and goods sent to any point by Express C. O. D.

J. H. JOHNSTON,
179 Smithfield street.

☞ Sign of the Big Gun.

Chronic Ailments,

Particularly Scrofula, have their origin in an ill-cured or neglected disease. Do we not see every day persons staggering under the weight of those ill-treated diseases—suffering out by piecemeal the remains of a former malady? Why is it? It is because the treatment was not suitable or left off too soon. Thus the patient is patched up, while the dregs are allowed to remain to break out again in future generations. Many suffer the foul taint of scrofula to remain in the system for a lifetime. Ulcers and Sores that are eating away the very fountain of life are allowed to go on. Pimples, blotches, and tetters also disfigure the faces of thousands. There is no necessity for this lamentable condition, as a few bottles of the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juice will eradicate the foul taint, and remove pimples and blotches, thereby saving many unpleasant remarks. Ladies who desire a brilliant complexion should use the Samaritan's Root and Herb Juices.

Price, $1 25 per bottle.

JOSEPH FLEMING,
84 Market street, Agent for Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE,

Elegant Property

IN

NORTHWESTERN PART OF PHILADELPHIA.

An Elegant Four-story Brick Residence, Three-story Brick Building, containing 12 fine large Rooms elegantly finished. The House is finished throughout in first class style, with all the modern improvements—Marble Mantles, Range in Kitchen and Gas throughout the entire House.

A large Yard and Garden, planted with fine Fruit and Shrubbery; a side entrance to the House.

This Property is located in the best neighborhood in the city. Several families from Pittsburgh live in the immediate neighborhood.

To be sold on account of the unavoidable absence of the owner.

Will be sold at a bargain. Inquire of

C. H. LOVE, Real Estate Broker,
58 FOURTH AVENUE.

ALLEGHENY PROPERTY FOR SALE.

SIX BRICK HOUSES, eligibly situated, will be sold at a low price to a cash buyer.

A COMFORTABLE 10 ROOM DWELLING HOUSE, with all the modern conveniences, with Stable, &c. Location good. Lot large. Price low. Terms easy.

A TWO STORY BRICK STORE WITH DWELLING—good stand for business. Price reasonable. Terms easy. A nice TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING of 7 Rooms, Gas, Water, &c.; Stable on rear of lot; excellent neighborhood.

Also, several Elegant Modern Residences, with large Lots, Carriage Houses, Stables, &c.

A THREE-STORY BRICK STORE AND DWELLING HOUSE, with small Brick House on the rear of Lot. The stand is a good one for Dry Goods, Groceries, &c. Price moderate. Terms easy. For full particulars inquire of

ISAAC M. PENNOCK,
TTh8 No. 59 Fourth avenue

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.
ELLSLER & GOTTHOLD..........Managers.

Engagement of the Young Artiste,

Miss Lillie Eldridge.

THURSDAY EVENING, October 17th, 1872, a new play, written expressly for Miss Eldridge, entitled

ALMA;
OR, HELD IN BONDAGE.

Alma..........Miss Lillie Eldridge.
Granville De Vigne..........Mr. J. N. Gotthold.
Lillie Eldridge Matinee.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
V. E. BEAMER..........Lessee and Manager.

NO ABATEMENT. CROWDED HOUSES.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO OF

MAFFIT AND BARTHOLOMEW'S

Flick and Flock Pantomime Troupe,

And European Novelties.

FRIDAY—MAFFIT'S BENEFIT.
SATURDAY, ONLY MATINEE.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER,
PENN STREET, NEAR SIXTH.
R. GARDNER & TRIMBLE..........Lessees and Proprietors.

The Great Dr GRANVILLE, the Female Samson.

Old Dan Gardner, Harry Gassland, the Musical, Minnie Gray, Adele Farran, Chas. Brown, Mills Turnour, and all the Stars. A NEW BILL AGAIN TO-NIGHT. Ladies' Matinee on Saturday.

FRED. AIMS' AMERICAN VARIETY THEATER.
FRED. AIMS..........Lessee and Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS..........Stage Manager and Advertiser.
SPLENDID NEW BILL TO-NIGHT,
BY ALL THE GREAT VARIETY STARS.

Pastor, the great Comic Singer; Miss Sallie Mason; Lydia Webster; the Youngs; Larry Tooley; Hannah Birch; Jimmy Quinn; Geo. I. Hall; Mlle. Jenette Prosteller and Miss [illegible], with the magnificent Ballet Troupe. Wednesday and Saturday Matinee, 2.30 P. M.

LIBRARY HALL.

THEO. THOMAS'

Unequaled Concerts,

SIXTY DISTINGUISHED PERFORMERS

The Largest and Most Perfect Concert Troupe which has ever traveled in this country or in Europe.

MANAGER..........J. GOSCHE.

MONDAY EVENING, October 28th,
First Grand Concert.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 29th,
Second and Last Grand Concert.

The following celebrated Soloists will appear:

Mr. GEORGE L. OSGOOD,
The Young American Tenor. His first appearance.

Mr. BERNHARD LISTEMANN,

The celebrated Violinist. Together with the

UNRIVALED ORCHESTRA.

Price of Admission..........ONE DOLLAR.
Reserved Seats..........50 cents extra.

The sale of Reserved Seats and Tickets will commence on WEDNESDAY MORNING, October 23d, at KLEBER BROS.' Music Store, where the Programme of the Concerts can be obtained.

Doors open at 7½, to commence at 8 o'clock.

Steinway & Sons' celebrated Pianos are used at all the Thomas Concerts.

LECTURES.

From Pittsburgh to the Crater

OF

MOUNT VESUVIUS,

A LECTURE BY THE

Rev. J. W. Bonham,

IN LIBRARY HALL,

TUESDAY EVENING, October 22d,

AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The Lecture will embrace a sketch of the Lecturer's visit to Paris, Turin, Rome, Naples, Pompeii, Herculaneum and Mount Vesuvius and a description of the ITALIAN CARNIVAL.

TICKETS..........FIFTY CENTS.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 106 SMITHFIELD STREET.

BOOKS AT AUCTION.

EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK,

At 7 O'Clock, and at Private Sale Every Day, at Auction Prices.

At McIlwaine's Auction House,

Opposite the Postoffice, Smithfield street. THE LARGEST AND FINEST STOCK EVER OFFERED IN PITTSBURGH, being

Mr. Pratt's Thirty-fifth Annual Sale.

Now open for inspection.

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID

SEWICKLEY

PROPERTY,

Beautifully Subdivided,

AT AUCTION,

On Saturday Next, at 2 1-2 O'Clock.

Get Plans and particulars, and leave your name for Railway Tickets at A. McILWAINE'S, Smithfield street, or JAMES ADAIR'S, Seventeenth street. The Water Works and Gas Works now getting into operation will cause a great advance to Sewickley Property this Spring. Owing to the tight money market first-rate bankable notes, discount added, will be taken as cash.

CHOICE LOTS

FOR

SUBURBAN

RESIDENCES!

CITY WATER AND GAS.

NO SMALL LOTS.

Low Prices and Easy Payments.

The Linden Land Company offer for sale a few choice Lots, varying in size from one-half acre upwards, situated in

LINDEN GROVE, OAKLAND,

The most beautiful and easily accessible suburb of this city. The property is sightly, surrounded by pleasant cars, street cars, and easy drive in twenty minutes on

FIFTH AVENUE,

Soon to be laid with wooden pavement, and destined, ere long, to be the most fashionable and frequented drive in the city. In addition to every variety of surface, beautiful scenery, forest trees in surrounding all the attractions of a country seat, and offers all the attractions of a country home, with all the conveniences and [illegible] of the city. The office of the Company is near the corner of Wilmot and Ward streets, on the property where plans will be shown, or at the office of the Secretary. For further particulars inquire of

HILL BURGWIN,
143 Fourth avenue.

Robt. H. Patterson & Co.
LIVERY, SALE
AND
COMMISSION STABLES,
Cor. Seventh Avenue and Liberty St.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.
Auction Sale Saturday, 10 O'clock A. M.

ESTABLISHED 1844.

Pennsylvania White Lead Works.

FAHNESTOCK, HASLETT & SCHWARTZ.

Having sold out the Drug branch of our business, (firm Schwartz & Haslett), we now devote our entire attention to

WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD, LITHARGE,
COLORS DRY AND IN OIL,
LINSEED OIL, TURPENTINE,
PUTTY, VARNISHES, &c.,

137 FIRST AVENUE,

IMMEDIATELY IN THE REAR OF THE WAREHOUSE FORMERLY OCCUPIED BY US, CORNER WOOD STREET AND FIRST AVE.

PREMIUM AWARDED TO City Pavement Co. FOR PAVEMENT 1871

THE STOW Foundation Pavement,

Mechanics' Institute Premium,

1871.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE SAN FRANCISCO

Report of the Committee on Pavements, at the last Exhibition of the Mechanics' Institute, San Francisco, California, where the Stow Foundation Pavement was first introduced, and where it has been laid for the past seven years.

"For general practical use and public benefit, we do not hesitate to pronounce the Stow Foundation Pavement, exhibited by the City Paving Company, together with the actual tests of its durability, as presented by the wear and tear in the streets of San Francisco, to be SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS, when taking into consideration the method of laying it, the time it has been laid, the form of its construction, and by an honest comparison with others which have been submitted to the same test. WE AWARD IT THE FIRST PREMIUM."

Signed, EDWIN A. SHERMAN, JOHN V. HUNTER, Committee.

Stow Foundation Pavement!

The only Pavement that can be taken up and relaid without injury to the foundation. All Engineers, Builders, Gas and Water Companies and Plumbers, indorse this Pavement.

THE GREAT MERIT OF THE STOW PAVEMENT IS IN ITS

SUPERIOR FOUNDATION,

Over all others, either of Wood or Stone, now in use.

It is a well known principle, in fact an AXIOM in Engineering, that where sand can be confined it is the best foundation that can be obtained. This principle—the confinement of sand—is perfectly and thoroughly secured in this pavement by the Wedges which are driven between and below the blocks into the sand, [illegible] thus securing confining and rendering it [illegible] displacement, or compression by vertical pressure, totally impossible.

It is also incontrovertible, that where wood is kept uniformly wet, it will not decay. This pavement being laid directly on a sub-stratum of sand, and the surface made air and water-tight, the blocks receive and retain the moisture from beneath by *capillary attraction* and are uniformly wet, even in the driest weather: thus decay or dry rot cannot take place.

It is, when finished, a perfectly *sectional* pavement, each block sustaining the weight required, independent of the other.

It is so constructed that the different pieces do not become loose by use; but the *longer the pavement is used the more substantial it becomes*.

The gravel does not become loose, as in other pavements but will remain firm as long as the pavement will last.

A portion can be taken up and replaced without injury to the pavement. In taking it up for *laying water or gas pipes, or for connecting sewers*, there is no necessity of removing any more than what is required for the pipe or sewer, which can be replaced as firm and substantial manner as the original pavement, at one-fourth the expense of any other wood pavement.

It has in 11 cities taken the place of all others, [illegible] and over [illegible] hundreds of all pavements put down in that city for the past four years have been of the "Stow Foundation," the property owners selecting it in preference to any other pavement. Address,

RICHARD S. ROBERTSON,
12 SMITHFIELD STREET, PITTSBURGH, PA.

HOISTING MACHINERY.

OTIS SAFETY HOISTING MACHINERY.
OTIS BROTHERS & CO.
Office, 348 Broadway,
NEW-YORK.

WHOLESALE DEALERS.

LAING & McKALLIP,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED,
BALED HAY,
HYDRAULIC CEMENT, WHITE LIME,
CALCINED AND LAND PLASTER AND
ANTHRACITE COAL,
NOS. 347, 411 AND 413 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

D. W. EVANS'S VARIETY STORE.

GET THE BEST!

BARGAINS AT

D. W. EVANS'S

POPULAR ONE PRICE DEPARTMENT

VARIETY STORE,

Constantly in Receipt of New Goods,

NO. 59 FIFTH AVENUE,

MASONIC HALL BUILDING, DEALER IN

SOLID GOLD AND GOLD PLATED JEWELRY.

Silver Plated Ware, Fancy Goods in great variety, Toilet Wax and China Dolls with moveable eyes, Jewel Pocket and Table Cutlery, Razors, Scissors and Shears, Sets, Vases, Parian Marble Busts and Figures, and a fine assortment of Stereoscopes and Stereoscopic Views.

Albums, Work Boxes, Writing Desks, Music and Port-Cases, Ladies' Companions, Satchels, Traveling Bags, Pistols and Revolvers, Field and Opera Glasses, Toilet Sets, and all other useful and ornamental articles, including line of staple goods, all arranged in separate departments.

10c, 25c, 50c, $1 00, $1 50, and $2 00 Are the Leading Prices!

THE MISCELLANEOUS AND CUTLERY DEPARTMENT

Contains a full assortment of the best grade of Cutlery, all marked in plain figures, ranging from $2 50 to $150. One call will convince you that the DEPARTMENT STORE is the place to buy Goods cheap.

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For Sale or Exchange

FOR CITY PROPERTY

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE, AT BRADDOCK'S, three minutes' walk from Pennsylvania Railroad Station, containing 10 Rooms, Marble Mantels in Parlor and Dining Room, front and back Portico, good Cellar under the entire House. Lot 225 feet front by 230 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

ONE NEW FRAME HOUSE near the above Property, containing 7 Rooms, Marble Mantel in Parlor, front and back Portico, good dry Cellar. Lot 225 feet front by 210 in depth, planted in bearing Fruit Trees.

The above Property is very desirable for Country Residences, being on the high ground on the north side of the Pennsylvania Railroad, commanding a beautiful view of the Monongahela river from both properties.

INQUIRE OF

John A. Carothers,

108 FOURTH AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH PA.

FOR SALE

BY

Herron & Bates,

38 WOOD STREET.

HOTEL STAND in the rapidly growing town of Leetonia, Columbiana, Ohio, 60 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Fort Wayne Railroad, at the intersection of the Niles and New Lisbon Rail road. The Hotel stands within 300 feet of the Depot. The House contains 20 Rooms. This is a rare chance for a live man with small capital. Will be sold on easy terms. Apply soon.

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A SPLENDID BUILDING LOT on Ridge avenue, near the residence of A. H. English. Lot 62 by 110 to 20 feet alley in the rear. This is undoubtedly the finest Building Site in Allegheny county. Will be sold at a favorable rate.

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Will Sell or Lease on very reasonable terms. Possession given immediately. Inquire or address

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Known as the Oliver Green Farm, near Edinburgh, Lawrence county, Pa., is now offered for sale, containing 84 Acres, principally all in a state of cultivation. This Farm is well adapted to gardening and general agriculture, with an excellent Orchard thereon, with suitable Outbuildings, and within a few rods of a Railroad Station.

For further particulars inquire of WM. McCULLOUGH, on the premises, OLIVER GREEN, of New Castle, or WM. BURNS, No. 81 Forty-third street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

A PLEASANT HOME
IN THE TOWN OF BEAVER
FOR SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the Premises, in the Borough of Beaver, on THURSDAY, October 24th, at 1 o'clock P. M., the following Property, late the residence of Daniel Agnew, deceased, viz: Eighteen Acres of Land in a high state of cultivation, with a large BRICK MANSION HOUSE thereon, with a good Spring of never-failing water; the Premises have a good Barn, Stable, Carriage House, and other Buildings, and good Orchard of Fruit of various kinds. This is a commanding location, overlooking the town of Beaver, and affords a rare chance for those desiring a pleasant home.

MRS. ANN IRBY, Executrix, Beaver, O. R., Pa.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN REMEDY

for the Cure of Scrofulous Taint, Rheumatism, White Swelling, Gout, Goitre, Consumption, Bronchitis, Nervous Debility and all diseases arising from an impure condition of the Blood.

The merits of this valuable preparation are so well known that a passing notice is but necessary to remind the readers of this journal of the necessity of always having a bottle of this medicine among their stock of family necessaries.

Certificates can be presented from many leading Physicians, Ministers, and Heads of families throughout the South, indorsing it in the highest terms. *The Fluid Extract of Rosadalis.*

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